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THE WOOLEN STRIKE,

Trust Says: "It Is Beyond Our Control."

CAN'T FILL ORDERS.

Circular Issued to Patrons Explaining Delay in Filling Orders—Eleven Big Mills Join in Sympathy Strike—Alliance Organizers Doing Good Work—Independent Mills Advance Wages and Are Running Overtime—Far Reaching Effects of the Strike.

Providence, R. I., April 7.—The American Woollen Company has sent a notice to its patrons, regarding the delay in filling orders caused by the strike of the weavers, as follows:

"As you are probably aware, the weavers of all our mills making fancy worsted (with the exception of the D. T. and Y.) are now on strike. The recent additions to the list of mills affected have so upset our calculations that our estimates of the delivery of sample pieces are entirely disarranged.

"While your orders may be well along in the process of weaving, you will appreciate that under the present conditions we can with no certainty agree to finish and deliver them. We must, therefore, inform you of an indefinite delay, which is entirely beyond our control."

This is practically an acknowledgment by the trust that it is unable to cope with the strike. The strike started in the Olneyville mills of the trust nearly two months ago and is still spreading. The last mill affected being the Moosup, Conn., plant, where the weavers quit work on Saturday last.

The strike started over the attempt of the trust to introduce the two-loom system on fancy weaves. The trust thought it had a little thing to handle, but instead of being able to settle it, the trust soon found the strike spreading to its other mills in Olneyville. The trust thought to play a master stroke by shutting down, but as the weavers did not offer to return to work the company reopened the mills, still the weavers remained out.

Meanwhile S. T. & L. A. organizers were sent to the various towns and cities where there were plants run by the American Woollen Company. So well did they do their work that eleven more mills were included in the strike. Several of the mills being forced to close down altogether.

In ten of the mills on strike the production is almost wholly of worsted goods, and, aside from the Fulton mills, at Fulton, N. Y., those on strike comprise practically all of the plants adapted to the production of worsted goods. Most of the other mills make plain worsteds, woollens and cloakings.

The effect of the strike is even more far-reaching than one might at first realize, for it has approached a stage where the clothing interests of the country are deeply concerned lest they shall not be able to get the goods to meet the plans they have made for the season. It means not only that the direct interference with production in the mills of the American Woollen Company will be wrought, but the strike may prevent the clothiers from getting goods counted on from these mills.

Meantime the independent mills are coining money, some of them are running overtime. They all have made increases in wages to the workers.

NOT TO BE FOOLED.

S. T. & L. A. Weavers Spurn the Civic Federation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—An offer of arbitration in the weavers' strike by the Civic Federation, known as the Mark Hanna Committee of 36, has been rejected. The strike involves eleven mills of the American Woolen Company, and is conducted by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, a New Trades Union body.

A communication was received from Marcus Marks, who is at the head of the Clothing Cutters' industry, and a member of the Committee of 36, offering intervention for the adjustment of the troubles between the woolen company and employees. Chairman McDermott and the other strike leaders at Olneyville decided to inform Mr. Marks that the strikers did not care to have intervention of the kind indicated.

When asked why the offer was rejected one of the strike leaders said they did not propose to be sold out as were the Boston teamsters and all the other strikes and boycotts which the Civic Federation had "settled."

Mr. Marcus Marks was not communicative yesterday, but he admitted that the offer he had made for mediation on the part of the Civic Federation had been refused with scant ceremony. Further than this Mr. Marks would say nothing, but there was a look in his eye that told of a most decided turn-down. Mr. Easley, who is secretary of the Civic Federation, has a most wonderful skill in being located somewhere else when there is any danger of unpleasant questions, and could not be found.

APPEAL FOR STRIKING WEAVERS.

TO the Officers and Members of Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

Comrades:

The affiliated Local Alliances in the weavers trade are waging a fight in New England that is paralysing the mill owners, hitherto familiar only with the struggles of labor led by dishonest and ignorant men. From the reports in the press you have certainly been able to gather the fix the employers are in. The language they are holding is very different from that which they have held in their previous encounters with the workers. We know that all these skirmishes are valuable opportunities to educate our wage slaves. Hitherto these skirmishes have ben wholly lost. Led by fakirs and lacyeys of the Capitalist class, the men knew no more when they got through than when they started and, as you know, they always lost.

It can be different now. The men being taught in their class interests, and as the employer sees that he is dealing with men a tangible victory is possible.

We need assistance for the Weavers. In our mouths it is no hollow phrase when we say that "their fight is ours." They are standing on the breach; can you help them?

Send all moneys to Micheal Clabby, Treasurer, No. 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville, R. I.

By order General Executive Board. S. T. & L. A.

William L. Brower, General Secretary.

BIG TEXTILE SHUT-DOWN.

Lock-Out Of 10,000 Operatives To Follow Augusta Strike.

Augusta, Ga., April 7.—The textile strike affected this district this morning when all the operatives of the King mill walked out. The operatives of this section made a demand ten days ago for a 10 per cent. increase. The millowners have an organization and immediately in every mill in what is known as Augusta district the following notice was posted, signed on April 2 by the President of each mill:

"Owing to a demand made this day upon the John P. King Manufacturing Company for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, accompanied by the notice that if not granted its operatives would refuse to work after Saturday, April 5, said demand having been refused, notice is hereby given to the employes of this company that, should such a strike be inaugurated, this mill will close indefinitely on the eve of Tuesday, April 8, 1902."

The enforcement of this order means that on Wednesday morning the operatives of every mill in Augusta, Aiken, Vaucluse, Graniteville, Warrenville, Langley, Bath and Clearwater, will be locked out. Ten thousand workmen will be affected.

In the King mill walkout this morning nearly 1,000 hands left the mill. Local unions here have no money and are depending wholly on promised assistance from Fall River, the strike being directed by W. A. Hibbett, of Fall River, who has never been seen by the strikers here. The Augusta strikers have a promise of $2 a week. Fall River people have told them that they can win in ten days, as the mills here have large future delivery contracts on hand which must be filled promptly. The mill officers deny this. The mill owners and the politicians have not yet begun to riot.

SUIT AGAINST UNION.

Hat Manufacturer Wants $250,000 Damages Alleging Conspiracy.

Philadelphia, April 8.—Henry H. Roelofs of this city, a hat-manufacturer, began suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court for $250,000 damages against fifteen persons residing in different States, who are members of the United Hattters' Association. He alleges conspiracy on the part of the defendants in issuing false and defamatory circulars, causing a libel to be printed in their journal, and having agents in a number of States seeking to boycott his goods.

Roelofs says that about a year ago he discharged two men for want of work. A number of his employees who belong to the local unions thereupon left his employment, and, he alleges, some of the defendants in to-day's suit then tried to induce him to submit to their organization. Roelofs agreed to join the union, but wanted the right reserved to himself to employ whom he pleased without regard to membership in the union. To this the defendants would not agree, and then, Roelofs alleges, the conspiracy began. On one occasion the defendants are alleged to have prevented the plaintiff from making the sale of $100,000 worth of goods.

With the statement are filed copies of the circular issued and copies of the letter threatening the boycott.

New Britain Ticket.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated the following ticket for spring election:

Mayor—Charles E. Patrick.
City Clerk—Roger W. Egan.
Treasurer—Samuel Sherer.
Auditor—John D. Carlson.
Collector—Patrick J. Donlan.
Sheriff—John Henstrom.

The working class on election day should support the Party of their class; for, remember, it is only by striking on election day with the class conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party that freedom from the present system of wage slavery can be gained.

WORK OF MEAT TRUST.

IT GETS HOLD OF PENNSYLVANIA CATTLE SUPPLY.

Independent - Buyers Shut Out—Trust Keeps The Market Lean—Railroads Aid In Work of Crushing The Small Fry—Retailer's Crusade.

All over the East howls are going up over the doings of the meat trust. The latest city to wake up to the "awful" situation is Philadelphia. Then, it is said, extraordinary efforts are being made by the Meat Trust to gain absolute control of the market.

An important phase of the trust programme in Philadelphia is to exhaust the nearby supply of cattle, so as to cripple the local independent dealers in their effort to supply their customers. Reports show that for several days past agents of the trust have been active in Lancaster and other stock-rising counties of Pennsylvania, buying up all the stock they can get and systematically overbdding the independent buyers, running the prices up to almost prohibitive figures.

More than 75,000 head of Pennsylvania raised live stock are annually killed in Philadelphia. The number will be materially decreased this year by reason of the inroads of the trust. Just what the amount of the decrease will be cannot be ascertained until the meat squeeze has come to an end and the trust's agents have been withdrawn from the Pennsylvania field.

The trust is not killing and selling the stock purchased in Pennsylvania. It now has more than enough meat, both on the hoof and in the form of carcasses, to glut the country and to bring down the cost of all kinds of meat to less than one-half of the present prices.

Instead, the trust is stabling its newly-acquired stock in its immense Western yards, and is also sending thousands of animals to the great feeding pastures it controls.

The surplus stock has been acquired for two reasons—the maintenance of high prices and the crippling of independent dealers.

The trusts system of immenes Western feeding farms is one of the most important factors in the fight it is waging to crush out the Eastern competition. These farms are nominally in the hands of private owners, but they are really and absolutely controlled by the great firms of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., G. H. Hammond & Co., Cudahy & Co. and Schwarzschild, Sulzberger & Co.

From these great herds small supplies are taken daily, while to them are added daily thousands of animals which otherwise would go to the abbatoirs of the independent dealers.

In addition to the herds fed on the trusts farms, thousands of animals are stabled in its stock yards. To this supply must be added thousands of carcasses stored in the immense refrigerators of the trust.

It is this policy of cornering and hoarding the visibly supply and of allowing only a small fraction of it to dribble forth daily that has forced and is maintaining the existing prices.

The second consideration, that of crushing the independent meat dealers, is striven for through so many and so devious paths that only the very heads of the trust know all the ramifications.

The invasion of the stock-raising counties of Pennsylvania is only one of the many instances.

By long odds the most potent weapon of the Meat Trust in crushing out competition is the freight rebate.

Testimony in possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the great trunk lines discrimminate in favor of the Trust to such an extent as to more than offset the profits of the independent dealers who must pay full rates for transporting his meat.

Rebates have been known to run as high as $50 on a single carload of meat from Omaha or St. Paul to Philadelphia or New York.

Such men as Paul Morton, second vice president of the Santa Fe; A. C. Bird, third vice president of the St. Paul; J. M. Johnson, third vice president of the Rock Island, and others have testified that the railroads do not maintain rates with the great packing house interests. The existence of a system of rebates in favor of combined shippers is, in fact, so well established that little attempt is made to deny it in any quarter.

The Philadelphia retailers are uniting to "buck" the trust. They call themselves the Meat Merchants Alliance.

Raymond MacNeille, secretary of and attorney for the alliance, says: "Plans will be discussed and perfected for a determined fight against trust methods as they are now applied in Philadelphia.

"The trust has taken advantage of a trifling shortage in the supply to create an artificial market, in which high prices have reached the record-breaking point. Retail dealers have been blaimed for this condition, but they really are the greatest sufferers, hundreds of them having been forced out of business during the last two weeks.

"The giving of short weight by local representatives of the trust, and the application of the blacklist, will also be considered. We will appoint a committee to demand from the trust repayment of overcharges and indemnification for losses suffered by application of the blacklist. If our demands are refused we will collect the money through the courts. We will also prosecute the trust's agents who have put the blacklist in operation."

ANOTHER "LABOR" MAYOR.

This Time It It Is Hartford, onn. That Elects One.

Hartford, April 8.—Another name must be added to the list of "labor" mayors. Ignatius A. Sullivan, the Economic League candidate for Mayor of Hartford was elected by a vote of 6,639 to 6,134 cast for Mayor William D. Dwight, the Republican nominee. In view of Sullivan's victory "labor" leaders declare the next Governor of Connecticut will be a "plain workingman."

Sullivan's victory was similar to that won by the "unions" of Bridgeport and Ansonia, both of which have elected "union" men to the Mayoralty.

The "Silk Stocking Crowd," as they called the supporters of Major Dwight, were confident their candidate would win, basing their faith on the fact that many Democrats were disgruntled because Sullivan's friends captured the Democratic nomiantion for him, and they believed this element would more than offset the defection of Republican workingmen. Consequently, the lection of Sullivan came in the nature of a big surprise.

Mayor-elect Sullivan's triumph was complete. Even in one of the "Silk Stocking" wards he received a majority of more than 200 votes.

The "union" element had a celebration last night in honor of Sullvan's election and paraded the streets to the accompaniment of much red fire and several brass bands.

Mayor-elect Sullivan was a clerk in a clothing store. A few years ago he was one of the leaders in forming the Clerk's Union. This organization became affiliated with the Central Labor Union, and Sullivan has since been a leader among trades unionists. He has been president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, and is serving his second term as president of the State Federation of Labor. He has lived here seven years.

Sullivan declared last night that he had made no promises for office, and that he did not believe in keeping public matters in any way secret, holding that citizens have a right to know how their public officers are conducting public offices. As in the cases of the other "labor" Mayors the tax-payers here have confidence n them and predict that nothing "radical" may be expected from Sullivan's election.

IS THIS ANOTHER DEFEAT?

Soft Coal Mine Strike Ended Terms Kept Secret.

Altoona, Pa., April 5.—District President Patrick Gilday this morning received a telegram from National Delegate Bernard Rice, who was a party to the Indianapolis conference, asking that he call meetings of the miners in the strike region for the purpose of considering concessions made by L F. Robinson, for the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, to settle the strike. The meetings have been called for this evening and to-morrow.

The nature of the company's offer is not known, but the miners' officers intimate that it includes nearly all of their demands, including the signing of the scale.

The general impression among the men is that President Mitchell and Robinson have reached an agreement by which the miners are expected to abide. They think Senator M. A. Hanna has had something to do with bringing about this speedy settlement.

Jerry Has Silk Socks Now.

Time was when the name of Jerry Simpson, the "Sockless Statesman," was one to conjure with, not only at Medicine Lodge, but through all the restless State of Kansas. Latterly, he had passed out of the public view. He turned up again the other day at Denver, Colorado, cheerful and unusually prosperous. It appears that he is now engaged in the cattle-raising business in New Mexico. He is engaged in promoting the next annual convention of the Live Stock Association at Kans. City. He hopes to be instrumental in making it the greatest in the history of the association. Expansiveness is not new to Jerry. He brings many opinions with him out of the New Mexican wilds. The onetime octopus-hunting populist has become milder as he has grown prosperous; even Bryan is too "radical" for Jerry now. The ex-Kansan opposes the oleomargarine bill, and above all else favors the choice of a Secretary of the Interior from the region beyond the Missouri River.

The Kangaroo May Day Conference.

The Kangaroo May Day Conference is threatened with disruption. The "unions" participating are in each others hair and mutual charges of scabbing take up most of the conference's time. The Bricklayers' Union have already withdrawn; others are likely to follow suit.

"Union Labor" Thrown Down.

Beaumont, Tex., April 2.—T. H. Langham was to-day elected first Mayor of Beaumont. The election was the initial one since the discovery of oil here made the town famous. Langham was also candidate of the older citizens and was also favored by the classes who want a "wide-open" town. His opponent was T. W. Shepherd, who was indorsed by union labor. Aldermen in sympathy with Langham in many respects were chosen. John N. Gilbert, president of the Higgins Oil Company and a millionaire lumberman, headed the ticket for Alderman.

Socialist Liedertafel, Milwaukee.

Grand theatrical performance and ball under the auspices of the Socialist Liedertafel will be given Saturday, April 12th, 1902, at the Bohemian Turner Hall, corner Twelfth and Vine streets. Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 15 cents per person, at the door 25 cents.

THE CIRCUS.

YESTERDAY'S PERFORMANCE A SYMPHONY IN "SCAB, SCAB, SCAB."

Clothing Cutters Out With Knives Against Garment Workers—Kidds Wood-Worker Kids Are Called "Scabs" and Prove Scabbery on the Carpenters—The Blood Curdling War Between Paper-Hangers and Painters—Big Six Wants "A Practical Solution"—The Tax-Payers Taken Under Custody—"No More Scab Buildings" Sam Prince Glorified. Kangaroo Joining Waldinger's May Day Triangle Reports Trouble—And So Forth.

The flood of beer and other strong beverages which took place yesterday a week ago in the Central Fakiration seems to have drowned a great number of delegates and visitors, or put them in a seventh heaven, as is said of intoxicated men, seeing the attendance at yesterday's meeting was considerably reduced.

"The noble waging of the class struggle" was not allowed any intermission on that account, however, for it went on its serenely beautiful way.

The United Clothing Cutters set the struggle waging by a communication requesting that the Ladies' Garment Workers' Local Union No. 14, be not allowed representation. This was referred to the Miscellaneous Section.

Bramschweig of Wood-workers' Union No. 172, lent his efforts to keep the struggle "waging" by ranting against the Brotherhood of Carpenters, whom, he claimed, were defaming his organization by calling its members scabs. Bramsthweig said that the Brotherhood Carpenters claim that they control the wood-working trade of New York City, and regard the attempt of any other organization to organize the unorganized shops as an infringement on their exclusive rights. "A list in my possession," he continued, "contains ninety-eight non-union firms in N. Y. City, in which the hours are 60 per week, and the wages from $5.00 to $9.00 per week. The Brotherhood carpenters do not object, in the slightest, of putting up the trimming made by these unfair firms. We, who intend now to organize these unfair firms on a 53 hours basis and $15 wages are heralded as scabs.

Especially is this epithet of scabs applied to us because we refused to assist the Brotherhood carpenters to force out of Mulligan's shop in 32nd street, the members of the Almagated Association of Carpenters, which, together with the Brotherhood and ourselves, is also connected with the American Federation of Labor.

"To show to the different wood-working firms that organized labor stands behind us, I ask that a committee from this body be appointed to assist me in making contracts with them and explaining the situation." The request was granted.

Archibald, of the Paperhangers, next continued "the nobly waged class struggle" wail of the last three meetings against the Amalgamated Society of Painters. He said that 33 of the Amalgamated Painters had scabbed it on Brotherhood men and were working for less wages than the latter. Although they are unable to furnish efficient paper-hangers, they make every effort to drive them out of existence or bring them to their knees at the doors of the Amalgamated Society. The most grievous thing in this affair is the attitude of organizations represented in this body. "These organizations," said Archibald, "try to accomplish a feat that has proven untenablé in this community, namely, to carry water on both shoulders, with the natural result that it slobbers all over them and over others." It seems that in no movement does history repeat itself so often as in the labor movement. Bitter experiences have to be gone through over and over again, some bitter enough to break a man's heart. "As the organizations in this body have not heeded our appeals to keep their hands off in the war of extermination waged against us by the Amalgamated Society, I move you that if they do not refrain in the future from assisting the Amalgamated, they stand suspended in order that right and justice may prevail." (Archibald said this with a great inflation of the chest.)

Campbell, of Big Six, protested against the insinuation of Archibald that this body sits idly by while they (the paperhangers) are being crushed to the wall. "We undoubtedly sympathize with them and are grieved to hear of the great injustices with which the paper-hangers must contend. But, until now, Archibald has not offered a practical solution of the difficulty, and he will see when it comes to voting, that there are many hands and voices which will be raised in behalf of right and justice." (It was Campbell's turn to inflate his chest.)

The delegate of the Pipe-Caulkers complained that an imposition was practised upon the tax payers as contractors were using inferior material and employing "unfair, non-union labor." In a communication from the Water Department, which was written in reference to this complaint, the Commissioner stated that no matter how much he favored organized labor he could not secure recognition for them. He only would act up a complaint regarding inferior work if such were made to him.

The Pipe Caulkers' delegate claimed that the complaint against Contractor Cornwall, who was tunneling instead of digging out, when laying pipes was a good one, but he was willing to make other complaints if it would bring about justice to the tax payers.

The delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers complained that his organization was kept out of the United Board of Building Trades at the instigation of the Housesmiths' Union, whom, he said, are putting up any scab building material, and will not make any attempt to organize the shop "hands" or insde workers of architectural iron.

It is said that the Housesmiths, who are small in number, have an agreement by which they secure high wages with the employers not to organize the inside workers, who are numerous and poorly paid.

The Bill Poster's delegate suggested that a vote of thanks be given to "Labor's champion (1,111,111,111th on record) Sam Prince, who generally appears at the meetings in a silk hat, but was yesterday present in a derby hat, doubtless in anticipation of the honors that were going to be "showered" upon him. The vote of thanks was ostensibly for Prince's "work" in opposing the Poster Tax Bill, but really to boom his political goods in the labor market. The thanks were given in the customary perfunctory manner.

Delegates Richards and Waldinger, who represented the Central Fakirated Union at the Kangaroo May Day Conference, reported that Bricklayers' Unions, 11 and 35, had withdarwn their delegates from the conference because it refused to oust the Wood-workers' delegate to the conference, as they alleged that the wood-workers were scabbing. The conference argued that it was not mingling into trade disputes but was organized to arrange a May Day demonstration; so it refused to take the action desired by the Bricklayers.

Richards and Waldinger recommended that the Corresponding Secretary, John Pallas, Croker's confidential labor lieutenant, write to the affiliatd organizations rquesting them to elect delegates to the conference. The recommendation was adopted. If carried out it will make the domination of the fakirs over the New York Kangs still more complete and emphatic.

Gleason, of the Pipe-Caulkers, complained about the outrageous conduct of Ernest Bohm, whom, he said, had sent a communication to the May Day Conference practically suggesting a boycott against "Tammany's Drum Major" Johnson's organization—Musical Union, 140, on account of his alleged arbitrary rulings in the Brewery Workers and Engineers' squabble. The communication was laid on the table though it should have gone into the waste basket.

MacMahon, of the Engineers, got indignant over the same communication and thought the Social Democratic party was doing very little for them by laying the communication on the table instead of putting it in the waste basket, especially since his organization had turned out for them in large numbers last May Day. Healy, of the Firemen, complained that the Brewery Workers were getting after men in the India Wharf Brewing Company. He wanted a committtee to assist them there. The committe was granted. He also issued a challenge to the other organizations to meet his organization in a tug-of-war. The challenge was accepted by the Horse-Shoers.

McConnel, of the Stationary Engineers, and Drum Hoisters, complained that Contractors McMullen and McVey, subway contractors, were not living up to their agreement to recognize none but organized labor. "Although McMullen is not a bad fellow he is spoiled by McVey, who is simply a curb-stone orator picked up by John C. Sheehan and set up in the contracting business." We educated the subway contractors in the principles of organization and we don't think it fair for them to keep scab contractors in their midst. It is the height of ingratitude that they did not bring McMullen and McVey to terms on behalf of organized labor.

"The nobly waging of the class struggle" ended by the following nominations to the office of head noble wagers for the ensuing term of six months:—

President, McVey, Campbell and Fitzgerald.

Vice-President, Kaufman and Healy.

"KILL AND BURN."

Major Waller Insists That Gen. Smith So Ordered.

Manila, April 8.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps at today's session of the court-martial by which he is being tried on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given by Gen. Jacob H. Shiff, who commanded the American troops in the Island of Samar. The major said Gen. Smith instructed him to kill and burn, said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be, that it was no time to take prisoners and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked Gen. Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied: "Everything over ten." The major repeated the general's order to Capt. Porter, saying: "We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children."

Capt. David H. Porter, Capt. Hiram I. Bearss and Lieut. Frank Halford, all of the Marine Crps, testified in corroboration of Major Waller's statement.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NO POLITICS!

SEATTLE FAKIRS SHOW HOW THE UNION IS TO BE KEPT PURE AND ALSO SIMPLE.

"Brother" Baker Gets Away With $200 Paid by the Republican Party For The Building Trades Council—Other Union Coyotes Jump On Lucky Man—He Is Expelled—Had A Little Dicker With Democrats Also.

Seattle, Wash., April 5.—The story of how H. C. Baker was expelled from membership in the Building Trades Council is another instance of the "advance" that the pure and simple unions are making. The decision was unanimous excepting two votes. These were from the Plumbers' Union, of which Baker is a member. That union has a rule that its members must be supported as long as they are in good standing in the union.

Mr. Baker was turned down upon the apparently well-substantiated charge that he absorbed for his own use $200 paid to him by the Republican City Committee, to be used in the late city campaign in aid of the Republican ticket. Officials of the Building Trades Council say that it came about in this way:

In the late campaign the Building Trades Council appointed a committee to interview candidates and ascertain their position toward "organized labor, "organized labor" being, of course, the officers of said council. Baker was ex-officio chairman. The other members were J. T. Oldham, A. E. White, James Hopkirk, J. McAuliffe and M. Parsons. Baker and Hopkirk had a conference with John F. Miller of the Republican committee a few days before the election, and obtained $200 from him, to be used to hire labor leaders to work at the polls for the Republican ticket, if it should be indorsed by the council, which they were trying to have done. In case the council should fail to indorse the ticket it was agreed that the money should be returned. Baker was to hold the money.

An attempt was made to have the council indorse the Republican ticket, but it failed. When this was learned, Baker was asked to return the money, which he refused to do, saying that he had spent it in hiring precinct workers, but he declined to give any account of his alleged expenditures. A conference was held between Chairman Miller and the Executive Committee of the council, at which Baker agreed to refund the money. Mr. Miller then said he would leave the entire matter to the Building Trades Council.

Thus far the story is corroborated by Mr. Miller, who says that the money was given to Baker for legitimate purposes, and he was perfectly willing to have all the facts known. He had previously authorized the committee to give the matter all the publicity the members wished.

An exciting session of the Building Trades Council was held and resulted in Baker's expulsion as stated above. He claimed that he had paid the money to 28 men to work at the polls fo rthe Republican ticket, but refused to name any of them or to give an itemized account of his disposition of the money. His story was not believed and the other fakirs, angered at being unable to get at the cash, jumped on him. Members of the council talk freely of the matter. Parsons said:

"Baker's story that he paid out the money did not seem reasonable, in view of his refusal to tell where it had gone. We had to turn him down to clear the rest of the committee and the council."

Secretary Henry Holtcamp and J. T. Oldham, editor of the Building Trades Bulletin, made similar statements. They said plainly that Baker's explanation was incredible without some proof, and he did not offer any.

Another chapter of the story is that two men claiming to represent the Building Trades Council went to J. W. Godwin and offered to prevent the contemplated indorsement of the Republican ticket if money was placed in their hands. Mr. Godwin admits the main facts and says that Baker was one of the men and he thinks Hopkirk was the other.

Baker was seen this morning, but refused to talk, except to repeat his assertion that he had paid out the money given him by Chairman Miller in good faith for the purpose stated. He denied receiving any money from Democratic sources.

Killed for Fashions Sake.

Last year in Venezuela alone 2,000,000 birds were killed for fashion's sake. One London dealer admitted twelve years ago, long before fashion was so pitiless as now, that he sold 2,000,000 small birds every 12 months. Three recent consignments to London included 10,000 birds of paradise, nearly 800 packages of osprey feathers, 6,700 crested pigeons, 5,500 Impeyan phesants, 500 bird skins, 270 cases of peacocks' feathers, 1,500 Argus pheasants, and 500 various other small birds.

Feed for Plutocrats.

A Topeka greenhouse man has been shipping asparagus to New York City. For little bunches about the size of your wrist he receives $4 a dozen. A Topeka creamery regularly ships butter to the New-York market. If it wasn't for Kansas those Eastern plutocrats would have to live on clams.—Kansas City Journal.

LITHO. STRIKE BREWING?

ARE EMPLOYERS PREPARING TO PRECIPITATE TROUBLE?

Said to be Tired of Alleged Propositions of Fakir-Led Pure And Simple Unions — Alleged to Be Getting Ready for Counter Move.

According to reliable sources of information there is a conflict impending in the lithographic industry. It is said that the employers are getting together for the purpose of putting an end to the impositions which, it is claimed, are imposed upon them by the fakir-led pure and simple organization. With this object in view they have resuscitated the Metropolitan Association of Lithographers, an organization made famous by its effective work in the artists' strike of 1896.

This association numbers among its membership Julius Bien & Company, Sackett & Wilhelms Company, Gray & Company, Seiter & Kappes, and numerous other prominent firms. Mr. Sieter is secretary of the association.

It is said that the association has consulted a firm of well-known and influential lawyers, having connections with the District Attorney's office, for the purpose of securing legal aid and advice in the event of a strike against the aggression of the employees. A leading member of one of the firms mentioned is alleged to have said: "Should any of the men cause us trouble by striking we will send them to Hell's Kitchen (meaning State's Prison), where they belong. We are ready for them."

The direct cause of the trouble is said to be the inability of the employers to hire men without the intercession of the employees' organizations. When a lithographic pressman, transferrer, prover or stone-grinder is desired by any firm, he can only be secured through the employment bureau of either the pressmen, transferrers and provers', or the stone-grinders' organization. The only other resource the employer has is to advertise.

It is alleged that two transferrers in Seiter & Kappes recently demanded an increases of salary, which was refused, whereupon one of them, who had been getting $22 a week, union wages, left the establishment. The firm thereupon applied to the union of which the transferrers were members, for a new man to fill the vacancy. A new man was sent, so were several others; but they all proved unsatisfactory, the firm, so it is alleged, discharging them because of inefficiency.

The Gray Litho Company had a similar experience, if report is true. They needed a transferrer also; but advertised for him, instead of applying to the union. A transferer from Washington, D. C., put in an appearance for the purpose of applying for the job, but he was dissuaded from doing so by the union, which promptly gobbled him up and added him to their membership list.

An ad. for a stone-grinder, by the same firm, had similar results, so it is claimed.

Other firms have grievances also. Knapp, of the Trust, is alleged to have declared that he is tired of labor organizations. He is also said to have claimed that provers are only statues, meaning that they are more ornamental than useful.

It is said that the employers count upon the dissensions among the labor organizations represented in the press-room to carry out their project on its economic side. For a long time there has been a running fight between the original Franklin Association of Press Feeders and the Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent Association, the former composed of pressmen's assistants, and the latter of pressmen, transferrers and provers.

The L. I. P., which is the stronger and dominant lithographic employees organization, is largely composed of pressmen. In the event of a strike, the pressmen's work could be successfully performed by feeders, as was done in the McLaughlin Brothers' strike in 1897. The support of the strikers would, however, be a severe drain upon their organization, so it is said; so much so that it would cripple it. This fact is said to be realized by the transferrers and provers, who it is claimed, are making efforts to revive their old former separate organizations, so that they may be in a position to take advantage of the storm when it arises.

The employers also rely, so it is alleged, upon the exodus of skilled lithographers, especially transferrers, from Germany, which the hard times there has occasioned. Germany is the birthplace of lithography and its lithographers are among the foremost in the world.

To the well-informed it is hard to see why the lithographic employers should want to smash the L. I. P. This organization has certainly been good to the bosses. It has compelled them to increase wages, but it has also permitted an intensification of work that more than makes up for every advance granted. The union helped the bosses magnificently in the artists' strike of 1896, when its traitorous actions brought that trouble to an end beneficial to the employers. It has fostered all the political schemes of the employers with but slight cost to them—the expense of hiring a hall for Keogh or a junketing trip of Audett to Washington. It never went back on "the good old tariff," even after employers went back on the tariff themselves: it continued the "good work" under the auspices of the supply house men.

It favored "mediation, conciliation and arbitration," especially for the artists in their strike. It took the places of the feeders wherever it could. In conclusion, the L. I. P. has ever been very good to the employers, and the employers certainly ought to be good to the L. I. P.

INCITING TO RIOT?

Is there Any Other Meaning to Judge Baker's Remarks.

Indianapolis, April 3.—The Rockwood Manufacturing Company yesterday appealed to the United States Court for "protection" for its employees against the iron moulders who have been on a strike for a month. The company alleges that the strikers terrorize the men who are at work. Judge Baker ordered the strikers whose names were given in the complaint to appear before him on April 15 and show cause why a restraining order should not be issued. He also gave notice that he would put it out of their power to interfere again with the company. Commenting on the conditions at the plant, he said:

"Would it not be a good plan to let these assaults go on until the people of Indianapolis arise in their might and give these men who want to work the protection they need?"

If this plan were followed, he said, things might reach a point where the people would hold courts of their own on street corners and deal with the strikers. He said the men who wished to work for the Rockwood company had a right to strap revolvers about them and carry shotguns as they went to and from the factory, and that they could with these arms protect themselves. A man could carry a rapid-fire gun, Judge Baker said, and protect himself so long as the weapon was not concealed.

"I want you to change your bill of complaint," Judge Baker said to lawyer Hatch. "I want you to include in it a prayer for damages. It does not matter whether these men have any property or not. I will appoint a special master to fix damages and if you secure judgement against these strikers, officers can, if the men are caught in bed, take away their clothing. They can have no property that will be exempt under the State laws. The judgment will keep them in insolvency as long as they live, or until the judgment is paid. Things have come to a pretty pass when the city of Indianapolis will not give the men who want to work protection from men who do not want them to."

Hatch said he would amend the bill to include a prayer for damages. The complaint was filed and notices on the strikers to appear in court will be served by the United States Marshall. Rockwood said the trouble at the factory began on March 3. He had made a contract with a boy about 19 years old to teach him a trade in the moulding department. The contract also contained the name of the boy's father. When young Wuerful went to work the union moulders in the department demanded that he be discharged. The company refused because of the contract. The moulders then went on strike. The question of unionism and wages was not involved, Rockwood said. After the strike began the company undertook to fill the vacant places in the moulding department with non-union men. The boy who had been the cause of the trouble had been forced to quit work by the strikers.

"WISE" TO RECOGNIZE UNIONS.

Decision of Justice Gaynor, Refusing to Keep Strikers From Patrolling.

Justice Gaynor of Kings County Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Frank Herzog and Louis Erbe, two Brooklyn bookbinders, for an injunction to restrain J. L. Fitzgerald and seventeen others from establishing a picket and patrolling in the vicinity of the plaintiffs' factory. The latter alleged that the defendants, by force and menace, attempted to compel the factory's employees to join a strike which began on March 17 last.

The justice says that as no violence has been done to person or property, and as capital and labor have an equal right to organize, the court should not interfere. "The plaintiffs," he goes on, "have posted in their factory a notice that they will not recognize the Bookbinders' Union. Wiser employers have learned that it is a convenient and useful thing to recognize lawful labor organizations."

THRIFTY PREACHERS.

Superannuated Ones Deed Property To Wives and Beg Relief.

At the meeting of the Methodist conference yesterday in Grace M. E. Church the Rev. E. S. Bishop created something of a sensation and brought out a sharp debate when he declared that he knew of superannuated preachers who before applying for relief had deeded their property to their wives and children. Dr. Bishop introduced a resolution providing that all so-called "conference claimants" or superannuated ministers in needy circumstances, when calling upon the conference for relief, should be obliged to answer certain questions as to what property they possessed, and how much they required to make themselves comfortable for the coming year.

The Rev. Dr. Oakley said he thought the question were humiliating and that no preacher with self-respect would answer them. The Rev. R. H. Stratton said he heartily supported the resolution. Said Mr. Stratton:

"I know of a case where a minister who had received relief when he died, was found to have $1,000 in his safe, $11,000 in mortgages and a deed to his property. Some of your claimants are bloated bondholders compared to the average active preacher among the hills. We go to the wealthy layman hat in hand and ask contributions for worn-out preachers. I have come back from such missions with the blush of shame on my cheeks after having had those laymen tell me that these clergymen had all sorts of money.

A lively opposition developed and finally the resolution was lost, the vote standing 43 for and 51 against.

T. V. Powderly Resigns.

Washington, April 7. — President Roosevelt has received the resignation of Terence V. Powderly, Commissioner-General of Immigration, to be accepted at the President's convenience. This resignation was called for several days ago, but the probability is that it will not be accepted until some time next month, when Frank P. Sargent, the new Commissioner-General, is ready to take up the office.

The resignation of Assistant Commissioner McSweeney at New York was called for at the same time, but McSweeney has not yet been heard from.

TACOMA SOCIALISTS.

Municipal Platform, Resolutions and Ticket.

The Socialist Labor Party of Tacoma, Wash., in convention assembled endorses the Platform, Principles and Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. While realizing that victory at the polls in a municipal election can fulfill but a small measure of justice to the working class which can only be accomplished by victory in a national election, while never losing sight of our final aim—the conquest of the public powers by the working class, to restore the tools of production and distribution to those who produce and operate them, the working class—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY enters the municipal campaign to educate the working class to gain for the working class those offices now held in the interest of our employers, the Capitalist Class. It presents for your consideration the following program which every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold with every power at his command.

Whereas, In order to successfully fight the battles of the working class it is necessary that we have a staunch, true and fearless press, that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such, and that we are proud to help support and maintain a press conducted so ably. Resolved, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage workers to support the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. Whereas, As the only political organization of the working class we recognize only aggressive trade unions that fight for working class interests only, therefore we call upon all wage workers to form themselves into a class-conscious economic organization backed up by a revolutionary political party.

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on class-conscious lines, and using the best method of striking: that is, at the ballot box.

Resolved, That in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts once a month at a public meeting of the party in Tacoma. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the party in Tacoma.

Our Demands.

First. We demand that no pains be spared in giving a thorough free and universal education to all children in the public schools; that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children when necessary, and all school books to be furnished free.

Second. That the City Charter be amended as follows: Whenever three (3) per cent of the daily qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election it shall become law and subject to no veto.

Third. The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all public functions requiring franchises from the city, the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce the taxes of the property owners), but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same co-operatively under the control of the city administration and to elect their own superior officers.

Fourth. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses with modern conveniences to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Fifth. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants when necessary; also medicines, food, etc.

Sixth. The abolition of the contract system in all public works, all public improvements to be performed by the city by day work under the supervision of the public works department; that all employed by the city shall receive at least (3) dollars per day; that eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work, and that men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work.

Seventh. The establishment of free public bath houses by the city.

Eighth. The city to establish a free employment bureau where the working people can procure reliable aid in securing employment free of charge. Abolition of private agencies.

Ninth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the Capitalist Class the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers.

These are our immediate demands, the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth in which the workers shall enjoy the full fruits of their labor. To them we pledge our support and we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect. We warn workingmen against being deceived by the cry of municipal ownership of public utilities, by the Republicans, Democrats or so-called Socialist Party; it means ownership by the Capitalist Class for the benefit of the Capitalist. The workers' condition will under Capitalist public ownership be no better than before, low wages, long hours for the workers, more profits for the Capitalists to help to reduce their taxes at the expense of the blood and sweat of the working class. Wage workers don't scab on your class on election day by voting for the Republican, Democratic or so-called Socialist Party that pretends friendship for the wage workers; in doing so you vote to contine your own slavery and the slavery of your class. Stop fighting the battles of the rich and fight your own, to the end that the Socialist Republic may soon be established and all become part of this great nation; a vote for the Socialist Labor Party is the first step in this. The second step is to join the movement and support it with all your power. If you want to be prepared to sacrifice something. Keep ever in mind your class interests and bend all your efforts to their attainment by voting for and supporting the only party which stands for labor's interests—the Socialist Labor Party. Wage workers of Tacoma if you believe in the principles set forth in this platform, if you would stand for working class interests, if you would fight for yourselves and fellow wage workers, vote for the following candidates:

THE TICKET.

FOR MAYOR.

WILLIAM J. HOAG, Machinist, 2312 Ash Street.

FOR COUNCILMAN 3rd Ward.

JAMES M. LEE, Laborer, Armory Block, Cor C and 15th Streets.

FOR COUNCILMAN 4th Ward.

GUSTAV RUSH, Carpenter, 37th and South G Streets.

FOR COUNCILMAN 5th Ward.

H. P. JORGENSEN, Laborer, 2312 Ash Street.

MALMBERG DEAD.

He Succumbs to Injuries Inflicted By Shopmate.

Karl Malmberg, who was assaulted by a fellow workman in the shops of the Manhattan "L" on March 25, died of his injuries Sunday afternoon in the Harlem Hospital.

Malmberg's story of the assault, as told to his brother, is as follows:

On Monday, March 24, Malmberg and William Cahill were working together when Malmberg lost his hammer and Cahill his monkey wrench. The next day they were working opposite each other. Suddenly Cahill asked Malmberg: "What did you do with my wrench?"

"What did you do with my hammer?" retorted Malmberg.

Cahill at once got excited and said: "I will smash your damned head!"

"Don't you do it."

"Do you think that I am afraid?" said Cahill and with that he raised the iron bar in his hand and threw it with full force at Malmberg.

Malmberg fell and Cahill fled.

The man who was acting as foreman at the time told Malmberg's brother that this was substantially his impression of the occurrence which he had witnessed. It was learned from some of the men that a rivalry was fostered among the men in order to get more work out of them. This rivalry for the good-will of the men over them often led to bitter feeling among the men.

Malmberg told his brother that when questioned at the hospital he had stated, that the affair was an accident, as he didn't wish to get a fellow workman into trouble. He then thought his injuries would not prove serious.

The police have found no trace of Cahill who quickly disappeared. Two detectives, it is reported, are looking for him.

Karl Malmberg was twenty-five years old. He was a man of sterling character and a valued member of the Socialist Labor Party. At the time of his death he was a member of the General Committee of Section New York. The heartfelt sympathy of the Party members, wherever the sad news was heard, was expressed for his three brothers and sister.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, 7.30 p. m., at the rooms of undertakers Olin & Son, 244 East Thirty-fifth street, near Second avenue. Interment was made in Cedar Grove Cemetary, L. I., on Thursday.

AMERICANS AS LABOR TUTORS.

Ship Riveters Go to England to Teach Workmen There.

London, April 3.—The "Daily Mail" to-day reports the arrival at Southampton of a large party of American ship riveters, imported by an English firm for the purpose of "showing the Scotch workmen how to do it." The labor-saving pneumatic riveters with which the Americans are equipped creates considerable uneasiness in the minds of the British unionist workmen.

Another London paper reprints from a Swiss review details of a plan by which American coal is supplanting the German article in Switzerland. According to that authority large warehouses will be built at northern French ports for the purpose of storing and sorting American coal, and also for the purpose of manufacturing briquets (compressed coal bricks) from the wastage of French and Swiss railroads. It is also said that an exceptional tariff of two francs per ton for transit between French points and the Swiss frontier has been agreed upon.

The "Star," commending on yesterday's Windson races, says:

"One could not fail to notice how completely the American seat has come into vogue. — So much so that it positively strikes the eye as odd when a jockey rides in the old-fashioned style."

RELICS OF MODERN SAINTS.

Remains of Kangaroo Social Democrats Placed in Bottles and Passed Around.

The Cloakmakers' Union has formed a beneficial organization, with headuarters at No. 96 Clinton street. The new organization will have a funeral benefit department, and the friends of the dead members who desire to have bodies cremated will have their wishes attended to.

Secretary Guyer, of the Cloakmakers' Union, who is a member of the Kangaroo Social Democratic party, says he has at his home in bottle portions of the ashes of several Social Democrats who were comrades of his. The men, before their deaths, had requested that their ashes be distributed among their friends, to be kept in their memory.

STRAY AND SIDE LIGHTS.

Ins and Outs of the Kangaroo Movement in Mass.

Somerville, Mass., April 4.—THE PEOPLE will enjoy knowing what the "Socialist," alias "Multi-Coca," "Public Ownership" and "Social Democratic" party folks are doing in Somerville at the present time. They are doing things.

During the last mouth or so, what there is of them, has been holding meetings in the Hill Building under the pretty name of "Somerville Socialist Club." The word "Section" has been dropped out of their vocabulary, and the words "club," "local" substituted in its place. The reason of this no doubt is because "Section" is un-American, and, if used would not have the effect of supplying audiences. And then again the new words are more dignified, and in keeping with the "Noble Waging of the Class Struggle."

Squire E. Putney, a former member of Section Somerville, S. L. P., appears to be the whole club. Putney is IT. When he left the Section he took with him everything that was not nailed down, including the Section's charter. When asked to return it he refused. No doubt it is still in his possession.

The placard used in advertising these meetings reads as follow: "Public Forum, Hill Building, Union Square, every Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Free admission. Free discussion. Leading speakers on socialism and up-to-date subjects have been engaged. If you desire to be posted on present conditions and the road to better blessings don't fail to be present." The capitalist newspapers said recently that, "The club is well fixed financially." They ought to know if any one does. Where do they get it?

James F. Carey, of Haverhill, the fellow who voted for an armory appropriation of $15,000, and who said that he would do it again—and who delights in figuring on a committee to greet an appointee of a capitalist President to the position as Secretary of the Navy, who sits mum in the Legislature when Judges outrage Labor, was billed to do the "posting" and show the road to "better blessings" on Easter Sunday evening.

Two other party members and myself decided to learn something of this road, and how to get there. We went up into the hall to hear what the oracle had to say. We had a faint idea that the road was something like the "Rocky Road to Dublin." But, no! it was smooth sailing: "Love one another!" "We are all brothers!" "There is no class struggle!" "No wage slaves!" "Our vote is increasing!" "Evolution and the Socialist Party will bring about Eocialism,"—were the delusions advanced by the High Priest. Nothing was said of having a class-conscious organization, composed of militant Socialist with both feet firmly planted on the principles of the class struggle. What was said no doubt will brighten the hopes of the dying middle class, who are now kicking their last kick. It was a middle class speech right through. The "stuff" of Karl Marx, as Carey called it, was held in contempt.

Illusions, however innocent, are deadly as the canker worm," Froude. And methinks that the "Socialist Party," etc., will get it right in the neck when the working class discovers through the medium of the Socialist Labor Party and its press, which is daily growing stronger, that Carey, et al, are simply the tools of the capitalist class. The middle class and those with middle class aspirations, who comprise the major part of the rope-of-sand organization in this State, will have to vamoose, and lively at that, as the S. L. P. is hot on their trial.

When the speaker had finished warbling and springing a few chestnuts a la pure and simple style, questions were in order. One person, who said that he was a small business man, asked Carey if he was in business? Carey replied that he was not—that his time was spent at the State House or workshop, as he terms it. The same questioner wanted to know if Carey would not become a capitalist if had the chance. He replied that he probably would. The little business man then started in to make a speech, but was cut short by the chairman.

A Party member asked, "What logical reason the "Socialist" party could offer for its existence?" When the question was asked the chairman, Mr. Putney bent over and whispered something in the speaker's ear. Carey, in his slick manner, evaded answering by trying to turn it into a joke. One or two middle class questions were asked and the floor was then open for five minute discussions.

The Party member again got the floor and in a few brief words showed the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist Party," etc., and the crookedness of Carey, Smith, Eichmann and others. The workingmen present now know the difference, and no doubt they will think it over.

The next person who got the floor evidently was a "Kangaroo." He said: "Mr. Chairman—I have done a little travelling in the last four years, and every place where I have been I find that these Socialist Labor Party men are all alike. They insult and abuse every one that they come in contact with." He then returned to the rear of the hall and was actually caught making faces at the comrade who had shown them up in their true colors.

In his closing remarks Carey rehashed a great deal of what he said in his speech, but in alluding to his shopmates on Beacon Hill. He said: "I don't ever think of calling them hard names." He then recited how himself and colleague, Rev. F. O. MacCartney were received by representative labor bodies in this as well as other states.

Now note:—When the meeting closed a small bill was handed a comrade with the following printed upon it: "THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CO-OPERATOR, issued quarterly, 40 cents per year, 10 cents per copy. Become an Associate Member. $200 per year (literature free), and thus assist AN ENTERPRISE FOR CREATING AND DISTRIBUTING WEALTH BY CO-OPERATIVE METHODS BY WHICH EACH CO-WORKER (OR MEMBER) SHALL RECEIVE THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS TOIL. Handsome etched Certificate of Membership bearing photos of Bellamy and Henry George.

CO-WORKERS' MEMBERSHIP.

$300 to be paid in cash. Weekly or monthly installments also received until full amount is paid, when employment will be furnished. Chas. E. Lund, Lewiston, Me."

From the above it would seem that the road to better "blessings" started in one's pocket and terminated in the woods of the Pine Tree State.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

HITS THEM WHERE THEY LIVE.

Pullman Company Retaliates Against Fusion Legislators.

The Fusion legislators of Colorado had a fine time this year with the railroad and corporate interests of the State, but there are signs that the results are not likely to be so delightful. The Pullman Car Company, for instance, has decided to withdraw from the plan, which it had under way, to extend the Pullman shops in Denver so as to employ 800 instead of 300 skilled workmen; Mr. Wickes, Vice-President of the Pullman Company, in announcing the company's decision and the cause of it, said: "The company will not go out of its way to build up a community which turns about and tries to rob the company. The Pullman Company, under the new Revenue Law, is taxed more unjustly than any other corporation, and we do not propose tamely to submit." The middle class fusionists who rejoiced at the coming of more labor to whom they could sell their wares are taken aback by the company's action.

The provision of the new law, so far as they relate to the Pullman Company, are substantially as follows:: The company is required to file a statement showing the total number of miles travelled by all its cars in the State of Colorado in the year in which it is taxed, together with the total number of miles travelled within and without the State by all its cars in the year; also a statement showing the total capital represented in stocks and bonds, and deduct the proportion which represents the car-building shops, real estate, and other assets not used in operating its cars. Then it must figure out the proportion of mileage in all the rest of the world, and levy on a valuation based on the amount of capital used in the operation of the cars. Under this law a Pullman car which runs from Denver to Grand Junction in Colorado with six passengers must pay a heavier tax than a car which runs from Albany to Buffalo in New York.

Negro Hovels in Washington.

Some of the citizens of Washington, D. C., are concerned about the conditions of the most distressing character that have been permitted to exist practically without notice, under the very shadow of the national capital. Attention was recently drawn to some of these conditions by the Secretary of the local Charities Association, and now meetings are being held, committees are being appointed, and there is a general air of bustle over the matter. The worst of the situation is found, of course, in the negro quarters. There are no tenements in Washington, no need of tenements in a "city of magnificent distances," but there are negro hovels, huts, and pens which require attention. Not long ago there was a great hue and cry in Washington over the manner of life of the negro population, especially as to the relations of the sexes. It is being realized now, as it apparently was not realized then, that nothing can so contribute to the raising of proper standards of living among people as improvement in the manner in which they are housed. Yet this is a very simple and very evident truth, based upon common sense as well as upon experience.

Rush for Public Lands.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.—The San Jacinto Forest Reserve land in Riverside County has been opened to entry. Only seven claimants appeared at the land-office in this city, and those had been waiting for two weeks. It is understood, however, that nine hours previous to the hour named in the proclamation a crowd of men in wagons, on horseback, and on foot made a wild rush on the land from the reservation borders. Those who registered at the local land-office also had "rushers" at the reservation. The law states that homesteaders or settlers shall have three months in which to file notice of location after taking up claims. Those who squatted on the property will claim precedence by reason of being on the ground first. A long contest is anticipated.

Steel Trust's New Venture.

The result of the purchase of the principal sources of the world's supply of nickel by the United States Steel Corporation means the development of a neglected industry in the United States. Important nickle deposits are known to exist in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Pennsylvania. In the latter State the nickel mines at Columbia have been abandoned, but the trust will now reopen them. The following table gives the production by years since 1892, showing how the industry has declined:

Year.	No Pounds Produced.
1892	92,252
1893	49,399
1894	9,616
1895	10,302
1896	17,170
1897	23,707
1898	11,145
1899	22,541
1900	9,715

The Canadian Copper Company, the chief producer of nickel in Canada, has but one important rival in the Sudbury district, the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, which has large holdings extensively developed, operated in connection with its steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie. The Canadian government has authorized an export duty of 10 cents a pound to be levied on nickel. Should the law be carried out, it would result in a restoration of the nickel mining industry of the United States.

SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHISM.

By Daniel De Leon.

A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Section Boston of the Socialist Labor Party.

Tells what Socialism is.
Tells what Anarchism is.
Shows that Seth Low is an Anarchist.
Shows that the "Socialist Party" is an Anarchist Party.
Shows that the Protestant Church was a necessity as a forerunner of capitalism.
Shows that the Socialist Republic is the only thing that can free the working class.
Shows that the Socialist Labor Party is the only organization based on scientific principles and guided by correct tactics.
Shows that the "Capitalism knows its rule has nothing to fear from Anarchy."
Shows that the capitalists "know that the axe that will behead the Tyrant Capitalism, is held in the powerful grasp of Socialism."

Perhaps the best book for propaganda purposes the Party has yet issued.

Sections should push it. Individuals should circulate it.

Ten cents per copy. Ten copies or more, five cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2 New Reade Street.

Another edition of

The Beast Behind Czolgosz

has just been printed.
Fine leaflet for propaganda.
Here is a list of the subjects treated:
Capitalism.
Socialism.
Anarchy.
Capitalism is Anarchy Personified.
Instances of Anarchy on the Part of the Capitalist Class.
Anarchy on the Part of the General Government.
Anarchy in State Govenments.
Why the Capitalist Class Attempts to Confound Anarchy with Socialism.
Why the Capitalist Class Assaults the Socialist Labor Party.
Socialist Labor Party Is Undaunted by Oppression.

The Capitalist papers have made a good many workingmen believe that there is some connection between Socialism and Anarchy. This leaflet will clear up their minds.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

Excellent agitation leaflet for Sections and individuals.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

"Is Municipal Ownership Socialism?"

This is a question that a Socialist is often asked.

The reformers now and then come up with demands for municipal ownership of street car lines and electric plants and other municipal necessities.

With these demands, they try to catch working-class votes.

They catch some of them.

Why do they catch them? Because some workingmen have an idea that municipal ownership will benefit the working-class. But there isn't a benefit in it.

And it isn't Socialism, either.

Can't give you all the reasons in an advt.

You will find the whole thing discussed in the leaflet entitled

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AN ECHO FROM THE PAST.

A "GREAT" RAILROAD STRIKE FORTY-NINE YEARS AGO,

Reads Like a Prresent Day Acount—All That Is Lacking Is a Hanna-Gompers Arbitration Outfit—The Engineers Even Then were 'Aristocrats' of Labor

An old copy of the "Weekly Herald," dated New York, Saturday, 19, 1853, contains an account of a strike of the mechanics employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other concerns. The account reads very much like the description of a railroad strike at the present time. All that is lacking is a Hanna-Gompers Arbitration outfit to complete the up-to-date picture. The part played by the engineers in the history of railroad strikes manifested itself 49 years ago. Their action, as the account states, "having been separate and without any pledges to the mechanics." The account of the strike in the "Weekly Herald" is as follows:

THE GREAT STRIKE AMONG RAILROAD AND OTHER OPERATIVES.

Baltimore, Feb. 14. 1853.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workmen, having pledged themselves to stand by the others, still refuse to go to work, notwithstanding the company give the prices demanded. The engineers and brakeman are at their posts, and the trains are running—their strike having been separate and without any pledges to the mechanics. The Susquehanna engineers are also at their posts, and the trains are running; but they have given notice that they will quit to-night, and the whole operations of the road will cease unless the mechanics on it receive their price. The company have made arrangements with the Errickson line to carry their Pittsburg freight to Philadelphia and send it on by the Central road. No establishments, except those of Wells & Miller, Ames & Green, Page & Co., and Washington & Magee's, give the prices. Ross Winans, who employs 800 hands, refuses to listen to the demands; so also do Murray & Hazlehurst and Adam Penmead, who employ over 1,000 men.

The employers have held a meeting, condemning the City Councils for interfering with the prices of the railroad mechanics, and asking them to instruct the city directors in the board to vote for an increase of fifteen per cent on the large contracts for cars and locomotives they have made with the company.

The saloon of the Mechanics Institute was tendered to the mechanics, and at 11 o'clock they marched down with banners and music, and completely filled the immense hall.

Resolutions were adopted, returning thanks to the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the prompt response to their demands, and asking their indulgence whilst they continued to sustain and encourage their fellow-workmen.

A delegation from Alexandria reported that the mechanics of that city would stand for their prices when settled, but in the meantime would continue at work, and contribute weekly to sustain their Baltimore brethren.

The president announced that he had received information from the North which had led him to believe that it would be a grand national strike.

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Baltimore, Feb. 14.—9 P. M.—Monument Square was again thronged this morning with mechanics from all sections of the city, music, banners, etc. The strikers have been joined by the workmen from the Federal Hill establishment, to the number of 700 or 800 men. The meeting was attended by about 4,000 men.

The engineers, firemen, and brakesmen of the Susquehanna railroad, all left the trains to-night, and the business of the road, except the mail trains, is entirely suspended.

We learn from Harrisburg that all the upper sections of the Pennsylvania road to Pittsburg will strike to-morrow.

The mass meeting at the Mechanics' Institute was thronged to-night, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The resolution not to go to work in the railroad shops until all the large establishments yield, was re-adopted. A number of speeches were delivered.

The application of the contractors for cars and locomotives to the council, to back their application for an advance on the contract prices, was treated with derision.

Boss Winans, the millionaire mechanic, is the strongest opponent of the strike, and the mechanics resolved to-night to go to work when other establishments yielded, and support his men in standing out. Good order and quiet prevailed.

All the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now running regularly, the engineers and assistants having been fully satisfied by the action of the directors.

• • •

GOING TO WORK WHERE THE PRICES ARE GIVEN—MEETING OF EMPLOYERS, ETC.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1853.—The Mechanics' Institute was thronged again this morning by the strikers.

A proposition was introduced to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad hands, and those of all other shops that give the prices, to go to work, and bind themselves to contribute 25 per cent. of their salaries to support their brethren of those shops that refuse to give the price. The resolution caused an excited debate, and the meeting finally adjourned to 4 o'clock. The hands of each shop to meet at 2 o'clock, at designated places, to consult on resolution.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—P. M.—The mechanics have adopted a resolution to go to work to-morrow in all the shops where the full prices are given, and to contribute 25 per ncet. of their salaries to support those who cannot get the prices. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Susquehanna railroads, and the shops of Page and Brown, Wells and Miller, Bentley and Company, Washington and Magee, and Mr. Bates, employing about fifteen hundred hands, have agreed to give the price. The following firms, employing twenty-three hundred hands, held a meeting this afternoon, and resolved not to give the price asked: Denmead and Son, Murray and Hazlehurst, Poole and Hunt, Ames and Green, E. Whitman and Company, B. S. Benson, Ross Winans, John G. Millholland, Scott and Bolster, Joel N. Blake, H. D. Lawrence, George T. Bassett, Haywood, Bartlett and Company, C. Reeder, jrj., Sinclair and Company.

A committee has been appointed for each shop in which the hands go to work, to collect twenty-five per cent. on the salaries, to pay into the treasury, which will amount to $2,500 per week. A large number of citizens have also contributed liberally, whilst the printers and other trade societies of the city have resolved to contribute $100 each, weekly, to support the machinists' strikes.

No trains went out on the Susquehanna road to-day, except the mail train.

Business will be resumed to-morrow.

• • •

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1853.—No strike has occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, nor is one apprehended.

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THE MECHANICS STILL FIRM—ANOTHER TURN-OUT—OPPOSITION MANIFESTOES, ETC.

Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1853.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad mechanics still refuse to go to work, the directors having only conceded $1 per week additional pay to each, whilst their demand is fifteen per cent. advance on their former salaries. The president of the line has called another meeting of the board to-morrow, to endeavor to settle the difficulties. The engineers and brakeman threaten to stop again if the mechanics do not get their demands. The president promises to use his exertions to obtain the full demands of the men.

The strikers have issued a strong reply to the address of the employers, and declare their determination not to yield.

The employees at the Gas Works struck to-day for fifteen per cent. advance, which was immediately accorded to them.

The mechanics of Washington have tendered $200 weekly to support the strikers.

HATS OFF, FAKIRS.

The Search-Light on the Puttee-Scott Ring of Winnipeg, Canada.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Puttee was elected by a sweeping majojrity (1100) Hundreds were shipped in from the west to vote. The C. P. R. own and control the "Manitoba Free Press." The "Free Press" is Conservative when the government is Conservative, and Liberal when the government is Liberal. Mr. Richardson (Independent) is the editor of the "Tribune" whose platform amongst other things was for public ownership of railways. It was a dead sure thing that he would be elected as member from Lisgar. Everybody there would be with him, which eventually proved true. Now the indications are, that as Richardson was a sure thing in Lisgar, and that he would be an undesirable member from a C. P. R. point of view, and the C. P. R. controlled the "Free Press" the government organ (Liberal), Puttee, as labor candidate was given assurance of support if he would make it part of his programme to be helpful to Richardson in an after event; which was this—Richardson was unseated on the ground that he was not elected perfectly square. You know how these things can come about just at the right time. There could not have been very much definitely proved against him, from the very fact that he was again allowed to run for the seat. The seat was contested again, and of course the poor Richardson was snowed under, which practically the two old parties united to do.

Now the papers had it that Mr. Puttee was going to stump Lisgar in Richardson's favor. But sure enough, just at the time when his stumping might have been of some use, he was inspired by an earnest sense of duty! Was he not a member of the Dominion House? Why, yes! Then he must be at his duty in Ottawa. Parliament couldn't be run without his presence, notwithstanding the fact that the Deputy Minister of the Interior was visiting in Europe, and the Minister of the Interior himself was here with his private car side tracked at the depot to fight Richardson to a finish. He had reinforcements galore—the stumpers of the Dominion. But sure, Mr. Puttee must be at Ottawa—he couldn't shirk duty to help Richardson. He left this end of the stick and the Labor party in the able hands of Mr. Scott, who has handled things with such dexterity that even Mr. Richardson himself thinks that the Labor Party and its heads are in real sympathy with him. Perhaps they are, but there are different kinds of sympathy. Yes, Mr. Scott is a master at his game. He has a team of many horses, and each is worthy food for thought: the Labor Party, the Political Reform Union, the Mayor Arbuthnot, the Jewish element in the city, the ministerial and temperance elements in the city, and the city press.

Yes, there is a small ring in the sanctified inner court of the Labor Party, with "Dollar" written on their foreheads, and they try to keep their hats pulled over it. But they can't always wear their hats.

Now you workingmen of Winnipeg, see to it, that if you must tolerate them, make them take their hats off like gentlemen. Mr. Scott's defense is "Send for the police."

Shortening of Trade Life.

Perhaps the most significant feature of modern industry is the increasing intensity of exertion, owing to the introduction of machinery and minuute division of labor. Where formerly the operative could change from one occupation to another, he is now limited to a very small operation in a large series. He acquires intense speed, and the force of competition compels employers to select only those who excel in physical vigor.

To this is added the fact that labor unions have quite generally been compelled to remove restrictions, which often formerly existed, on the amount of work a man shall be allowed to turn out. The result its that the trade life of the operative has been reduced in many industries. The superintendent of the free employment bureau of New York says that "the average woman who earns her livlihood as a domestic is commercially dead after she is 45 years of age. There is no place for a man that is 50 years age, if he is a common laborer, if he shows his age."

A general complaint comes from all trade unions and from workers in all occupations, respecting the shortening of trade life. Plainly, if the increased exertion of the wage earner shortens his life period of earnings, ther ought to be a corresponding rise in the daily rates of wages, in order that he may retain throughout his life his original standard of living—American Potters' Journal.

CO-OPERATION.

A Source of Capitalist Exploitation.

[From Carl Marx' Capital.]

Capitalist production only then really begins as we have already seen, when each individual capitalist employs simultaneously a comparatively large number of laborers; when consequently, the labor-process is carried on, on such an extensive scale, and yields, relatively, large quantities of products. A greater number of laborers working together, at the same time, in one place (or, if you will, in the same field of labor), in order to produce the same sort of commodity under the mastership of one capitalist constitutes both historically and logically, the starting point of capitalist production. With regard to the mode of production itself, manufacture, in its strictest meaning, is hardly to be distinguished, in its earliest stages, from the handicraft trades of the guilds, otherwise than by the greater number of workmen simultaneously employed by one and the same individual capital. The workshop of the mediaeval master handicraftsman is simply enlarged.

Just as the offensive power of a squadron of cavalry, or the defensive power of a regiment of infantry is essentially different from the sum of the offensive or defensive powers of the individual cavalry or infantry soldiers taken separately, so the sum total of the mechanical forces exerted by isolated workmen differs from the social force that is developed, when many hands take part simultaneously in one and the same individual operation, such as raising a heavy weight, turning a winch, or removing an obstacle. In such cases, the effect of the combined labor could not either be produced at all by isolated individual labor, or it could only be produced by a great expenditure of time, or on a very dwarfed scale. Not only have we here an increase in the productive power of the individual by co-operation, but the creation of a new power, namely, the collective power of masses.

Apart from the new power that arises from the fusion of many forces into one single force, mere social contact begets in most industries an emulation and a stimulation of the animal spirits that heighten the efficiency of each individual workman. Hence it is that a dozen persons working together will, in their collective working day of 144 hours, produce far more than twelve isolated men, each working 12 hours, or than one man who works twelve days in succession. The reason of this is that man is, if not as Aristotle contends, a political, at all events a social animal.

Although a number of men may be occupied together at the same, or the same kind of work, yet the labor of each, as a part of the collective labor, may correspond to a distinct phase of the labor-process, through all whose phases, in consequence of co-operation, the subject of their labor passes with greater speed. For instance, if a dozen masons place themselves in a row, so as to pass stones from the foot of a ladder to its summit each of them does the same thing; nevertheless, their acts form connected parts of one total operation; they are particular phases, which must be gone through by each stone; and the stones are thus carried up quicker by the 24 hands of the row of men than they could be if each man went separately up and down the ladder with his burden. The object is carried over the same distance in a shorter time. Again, a combination of labor occurs whenever a building, for instance, is taken in hand on different sides simultaneously; although here also the co-operating masons are doing the same, or the same kind of work. The twelve masons, in their collective working day of 144 hours, make much more progress with the building than one mason could make working for twelve days, or 144 hours. The reason is that a body of men working in concert has hands and eyes both before and behind, and is, to a certain degree, omnipresent. The various parts of the work progress simultaneously.

In the above instances we laid stress upon the point that the men do the same, or the same kind of work, because this, the most simple kind of labor in common, plays a great part in co-operation, even in its most fully developed stage. If the work be complicated, then the mere number of the men who co-operate allows of the various operations being apportioned to different hands, and, consequently, of being carried on simultaneously. The time necessary for the completion of the whole work is thereby shortened. • • •

The laborer is the owner of his labor-power until he has done bargaining for its sale with the capitalist; and he can sell no more than what he has—i. e., his individual, isolated labor-power. This state of things is in no way altered by the fact that the capitalist, instead of buying the labor-power of one man, buys that of 100, and enters into separate contracts with 100 unconnected men instead of with one. He is at liberty to set the 100 men to work, without letting them co-operate. He pays them the value of 100 independent labor-powers, BUT HE DOES NOT PAY FOR THE COMBINED LABOR-POWER OF THE HUNDRED. Being independent of each other, the laborers are isolated persons, who enter into relations with the capitalist, but not with one another. This co-operation begins only with labor-process, but they have then ceased to belong to themselves. On entering that process, they become incorporated with capital. As co-operators, as members of a working organization, they are but special modes of existence of capital. Hence, the productive power developed by the laborer when working in co-operation, is the productive power of capital. The power is developed gratuitously, whenever the workmen are placed under given conditions, and it is capital that places them under such conditions. BECAUSE THIS POWER COSTS CAPITAL NOTHING, AND BECAUSE, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LABORER HIMSELF DOES NOT DEVELOP IT BEFORE HIS LABOR BELONGS TO CAPITAL, IT APPEARS AS A POWER WITH WHICH CAPITAL IS ENDOWED BY NATURE—A PRODUCTIVE POWER THAT IS IMMINENT IN CAPITAL.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF LABOR

Consolidations And Labor.

There is a statement, emanating from the office of the Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, that is just now going the rounds of the press, to the effect that consolidation in industry results in a more extensive, effective and beneficial consolidation of labor into labor organizations. The Labor Commissioner bases this statement upon replies of individual wage-earners to statements sent out by his office.

This statement, no doubt, will be scattered broadcast by labor "leaders," who will gladly utilize it to inculcate the erroneous belief among the wage workers that industrial consolidations can be successfully combatted by organized labor; for this reason it is worthy of a little consideration.

The policy of the industrial consolidations of the day is directly and effectually hostile to organized labor; while in some of the trusts of the greatest dimensions "organized labor" has little or no organization whatever.

The Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Cereal Trust, the Machinery Trust, the Oil Trust, the Carriage Trust are all avowed and successful opponents of organized labor. One has but to recall the fight of the steel trust in the carriage mills where pure and simple unionism is crushed beyond the hope of resuscitation, and the steel strike of last year, when several union mills were made open shops—to realize the truth of this assertion.

The successful fight of the Tobacco Trust against the tobacco workers and cigarmakers, in its factories all over the country; the crushing defeat by the Carriage Trust of the carriage workers at Cincinnati; of the machinists by the Machinery Trust at the Allis-Chalmers works at Milwaukee, Chicago, Scranton and other cities are further instances to the point. In the Oil Trust or the Standard Oil Company, an international industrial combination, labor is not organized at all, the company having persistently squelched all attempts in that direction.

Where the policy of industrial combination has not been one of hostility to labor organizations, it has been one of conciliation for the purpose of greater exploitation. This was amply shown in an article on "Wages in the Shoe Industry" in this column two weeks ago. Therein it was shown that concentration had resulted in decreased wages and intensified labor, despite the growth of the Tobin-Eaton brand of unionism. Such "unionism," however, is not likely to be termed "effective and beneficial" for wage workers; yet it is the dominant kind of unionism to-day.

The consolidation of industry has been enormous, reaching out into new fields and overleaping geographical boundaries, with increased power and profits to the capitalist class from day to day. Compared with this growth, that of the consolidation of labor into labor organizations has been small, ineffectual and of no benefit at all to the working class. Can the working class show any consolidation of labor into labor organizations of any of the great trusts of the day? Can it duplicate in any of its labor struggles the tremendous victories which the trusts have won in the competitive struggles with domestic and foreign rivals? Of couse they can't. And yet the uses to which the labor misleaders are likely to put the statement of the Labor Commissioner of Minnesota, will foster the erroneous belief that it can. Such a belief will result in actions that will disclose, when too late, the comparitive weakness of organized labor.

Labor has not as yet developed an organization approaching in extent and power the consolidations in industry. And it will not be able to form such an organization as long as it persists in following the misleading principles of pure and simple unionism.

Those principles devise labor in the shop according to trades and crafts, and at the ballot box according to political parties. Not until labor has become class conscious and moves in a solid phalanx, according to its class interests, in both shop and state, both nationally and internationally, will it be truly consolidated in a manner approaching in power and strength the consolidations of industry.

That will be a labor consolidation that will be extensive, effective and beneficial in the best sense of the word. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party are striving to attain such a labor consolidation and they call upon all workingmen to study the principles and to join them in their efforts.

Workingmen, join the S. T. & L.A. and the S. L. P.

IS THIS ANOTHER DEFEAT?

Soft Coal Mine Strike Ended Terms Kept Secret.

Altoona, Pa., April 5.—District President Patrick Gilday this morning received a telegram from National Delegate Bernard Rice, who was a party to the Indianapolis conference, asking that he call meetings of the miners in the strike region for the purpose of considering concessions made by L F. Robinson, for the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, to settle the strike. The meetings have been called for this evening and to-morrow.

The nature of the company's offer is not known, but the miners' officers intimate that it includes nearly all of their demands, including the signing of the scale.

The general impression among the men is that President Mitchell and Robinson have reached an agreement by which the miners are expected to abide. They think Senator M. A. Hanna has had something to do with bringing about this speedy settlement.

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SOCIALISM BAD FOR "US"—

The Hanna's and the Rest of the Plundering Capitalist Class.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Last night Senator Hanna was the principal speaker at the closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Hanna divided his subject with Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; Oscar S. Straus, former Minister to Turkey, and William H. Pfahler, an iron manufacturer. Hanna said in part:

"There is no subject nearer my heart than arbitration, the establishment of open, friendly relations between employers and employed. This is an advanced stage of the great question."

After reading from an account of the history of the "arbitration" in various countries—including arbitration by governments and the compulsory system in operation in New Zealand—Senator Hanna continued:

"What, then, is the method best adapted for this time and this country? Both parties, as we have seen, reject the so-called arbitration which includes compulsion. We believe the best is the system promulgated by the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation.

"The National Civic Federation is the outgrowth of evolution. This country has grown greatly. Our industries have multiplied, and the opportunities for labor have multiplied equally. The question of capital and labor has approached a crisis. The Civic Federation has adopted a principle to meet the occasion, and that principle is the Golden Rule.

"New conditions have been forced upon us by the necessity that the country's productive capacity should find outlet for its surplus production. We have aggregations of capital, creations of wealth in concrete form for investment. And to make these investments safe we must have industrial peace. For that the Civic Federation is laying the foundation. We are simply giving the American people an opportunity to unite with us in the accomplishment of this purpose.

"Of course, it is not an easy task. The conditions here are different from those anywhere else. This is a great cosmopolitan people. Immigrants do not understand our language or our institutions, therefore there must be a work of education.

"The Civic Federation is the nucleus to begin this educational work. I appeal to all classes in the United States to join it, because I believe that in their hands rests the future of the country on this question.

"The country, meanwhile, can judge from results. Since the organization of the Industrial Department of the Federation two years ago, it has settled seven strikes, and those in three months. It has prevented two which would have taken from the ranks of labor 250,000 persons. And this has been accomplished simply by finding out what the differences are, and who was right. When men get together, with a determination to treat fairly on both sides; when they understand that the men in this enterprise are acquainted with the questions they take up, are men of prominence and weight in the industrial world, then, I say, they know it means something.

"The next step is to get the sympathy of the people, and to take opportunities like this to appeal to them to help the cause along. I know of no city in the United States where we can look for more aid and effort than in Philadelphia. It was because of that knowledge I was induced to come here and speak to-night.

"We must rise to a higher level. We must tear ourselves away from prejudices. I believe in organized labor, and I have for thirty years. I believe in it because it is a fact that while labor is entrusted to honest leadership it is much easier for employers to get into close touch with the men, and accomplish better and quicker results.

"A speaker here last night said that what we call trusts have come to stay. They have. Organized labor and organized capital is but a step forward in industrial evolution. We would just as soon think of going back to primitive methods of manufacture as returning to doing business in the old way. We are responsible to provide work and to see that the men shall receive a fair share of the benefits."

Senator Hanna denounced Socialism as "inimical to society" and to industrial development. Socialistic ideas, he said, are "un-American and unnatural to us as a people."

Gompers maintained that strikes, much as they may be deplored, and eagerly as they should be avoided, when possible, were "the highest civilized expression of discontent."

Gompers spoke highly of the "work" of the Civic Federation.

Oscar S. Straus addressed the meeting as the representative of the "public." He said:

"Some years ago when the Barbary powers dominated the Mediterranean and its vast commerce England sent the Duke of Kent to see the Dey of Algiers. The Oriental potentate greeted the Englishman gruffly:

"'Your father, the King of Great Britain, is the greatest pirate on earth and I am the next greatest.'

"You have observed that Senator Hanna is here to-night as the representative on one side of the powerful employers, while on the other side is Samuel Gompers as the representative of the vast army of employees. I do not mention this fact with any special reference to the interview between the Duke of Kent and Dey of Algiers, but leave you to draw your own conclusions.

"The chances for industrial peace for this country are much greater than in other countries; the reason for this is the fact that we are not divided into classes; there are no permanent gulfs between labor and capital. Experience of every man will tell him that the most successful men are those who have been raised from the ranks. The great fortunes in this country to-day are not in the second, third and fourth generations, as they are in England and elsewhere."

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The Small Men.

There are a great many persons who see in the multiplication of small shops and industries a refutation of the theory of concentration in modern commercial and industrial life. Accustomed to a superficial observance of social phenomena, these persons are in the habit of mistaking the apparent for the real and troubling themselves with externals, while ignoring essentials. Some recently published facts and experiences will serve the double purpose of giving point to the ideas of the above persons and elucidating the above criticism against them.

During the month of March, the Commissioner of Labor of the State of New York, published his annual report to the Legislature, a portion of which dwelt upon the importance of the ready made clothing industry. According to the Commissioner of Labor this industry is mainly carried on in the Empire State in small workshops and family work rooms. This is due to the fact that it is a seasonal industry, for which reason the manufacturers dislike to invest capital in large buildings or pay high rents for factories which may be idle the greater part of the time. Of the family workrooms, which comprise a larger number than the small work, or "sweat" shops, 28,787 had licenses in force on September 30, 1891. Nearly 70 per cent. of all the licensed places are in the metropolis. More than one-third of these (6,944) are in the lower "East Side." The increase in licensed places in the ten months covered was 16.5 per cent. in New York City and only 8.1 per cent. in the remainder of the State.

Considering that clothing manufacture is minutely subdivided, we have in the facts presented in the Commissioner's report, a great multiplication of small shops and industries with small capital; yet despite this, clothing manufacture is highly concentrated and can be only successfully undertaken by large capitalists. This is due to the fact that these small workshops and family workrooms are mere dependents upon concerns of large capitalization. These concerns control the clothing industry. They parcel out, as it were, the raw material—the cloth and its manufacture into the complete garment, to the small shops and the family work rooms. They, also, gather up the finished products and sell them through their immense storehouses and salesrooms, at whatever price and to whatever customer conditions permit, regardless of the interests of the small workshops and family workrooms in the matter. These latter interests assert themselves only in the great garment worker's strikes, all of which have in recent years failed to benefit the strikers.

Now let us turn from these facts to the experiences which the retail butchers are making with the beef combine. There can be no doubt that butchr shops are increasing, though unlike the small workshops and family workrooms in the clothing industry, they are increasing in average size and capitalization. Yet no one who has read the recent plaints of the retail butchers against the (to them) destructive tactics of the beef combine, in raising prices and forcing them out of business, despite the increased receipt of cattle at the great slaughtering centers, will contend that the meat industry is not concentrated. He would conclude, as a result of the denunciations hurled by the retail butchers against the Big Four—Armour, Swift, Fairbanks and Cudahy—that the meat industry was highly concentrated, despite the increased number of the increasingly helpless retail butchers. And if he were as reactionary or as foolish as the retail butcher, he would demand the destruction of the beef combine, or argue for the creation of a "Consumers' (read Retailer Butchers") Combine," thus fighting concentration with concentration—the very thing that is causing his death.

It will be seen that in both the case of the small clothing manufacture and the retail butcher, there is an entire absence of independence that markd the small producers and retailers—then the one person—of small production. They are, as are most small men, like the saloonkeepers, for example, under the control and domination of concentrated capital, which furnishes them with their raw material and either sells them finished products or dictates, where it is otherwise the case, their sales down to the smallest minutia. To prate of an absence of concentration, to rejoice in multiplication, under such circumstances is to be deceived by appearances, while ignoring essentials. The small man is doomed. With his going there is linked the coming of Socialism.

Jerry Has Silk Socks Now.

Time was when the name of Jerry Simpson, the "Sockless Statesman," was one to conjure with, not only at Medicine Lodge, but through all the restless State of Kansas. Latterly, he had passed out of the public view. He turned up again the other day at Denver, Colorado, cheerful and unusually prosperous. It appears that he is now engaged in the cattle-raising business in New Mexico. He is engaged in promoting the next annual convention of the Live Stock Association at Kansas City. He hopes to be instrumental in making it the greatest in the history of the association. Expansiveness is not new to Jerry. He brings many opinions with him out of the New Mexican wilds. The onetime octopus-hunting populist has become milder as he has grown prosperous; even Bryan is too "radical" for Jerry now. The ex-Kansan opposes the oleomargarine bill, and above all else favors the choice of a Secretary of the Interior from the region beyond the Missouri River.

"Union Labor" Thrown Down.

Beaumont, Tex., April 2.—T. H. Langham was to-day elected first Mayor of Beaumont. The election was the initial one since the discovery of oil here made the town famous. Langham was also candidate of the older citizens and was also favored by the classes who want a "wide-open" town. His opponent was T. W. Shepherd, who was indorsed by union labor. Aldermen in sympathy with Langham in many respects were chosen. John N. Gilbert, president of the Higgins Oil Company and a millionaire lumberman, headed the ticket for Alderman.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essev County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34,191

It is a law, based on the very nature of manufacture, that the minimum amount of capital, bound to be in the hands of each capitalist, must keep increasing; in other words, that the transformation into capital of the social means of production and subsistence must keep extending. KARL MARX.

THE AGE OF HYPOCRISY.

One has become so accustomed to the sight of journals, notoriously impure, yet holding the language of 20th Century Catos; of men, notoriously inhuman in their treatment of the workers, yet moralizing on philanthropy; of capitalist parties, proverbially engaged in the work of emptying the workers' dinner-pail, yet setting up the slogan of "A full dinner-pail";—to all this one has become so accustomed, that all such servings of the Devil in God's livery no longer call attention. Nevertheless, dark as darkness may be, there seem to be ever deeper dyes of darkness; and at times the leap is such that the deeper dye calls attention. Such an instance occurred in the city of Haverhill, Mass., on the 19th of this month. The occasion was a reception tendered and testimonial presented to Mr. William H. Moody, the Haverhill citizen newly appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt.

Time was when the Socialist principle touching the internationality of the Labor Movement was poopoohed by the scurvey crew that presumed to speak for Labor in America. That crew's claim was that America was sufficient unto itself, and with A. P. A. viciousness it tried to make out Socialism to be a foreign affair. Socialism, however, firmly upheld by the Socialist Labor Party, knocked one under-pinning after another from under that crews pretences, the anti-international under-pinning among the rest. The Socialist argument was irresistible that the Capitalist Class was an international affair, that it knew no flag but the flag of exploitation, and that it fleeced the workers of all nations with absolute impartiality. Socialism went further and proved that the fate of the Working Class anywhere affected the fate of the Working Class everywhere; that the Governments of the nations to-day were but Committees of the ruling and fleecing class; and that those Governments used the Armies and Navies at their disposal to the express end of subjugating the workers. Hewing close to these lines the Socialist Labor Party raised the word "Socialism" to the power it is to-day, a word to conjure by.

Simultaneously with this change, the scurvey crew of traitors to Labor, above referred to, was seen to yield to the hypocrisy of the age. Having Socialism and the welfare of the workers as little at heart as the papers, men and parties named above have purity, philanthropy of the full dinner-pail at heart, that crew began to spout "Socialism," and "International Socialism," while all the while it worked for Capitalism, until on the 19th of this month it capped the climax at Haverhill.

Of all the force-weapons in the hands of a capitalist Government, the NAVY is preeminently the one intended to draw blood abroad, to draw blood from the proletariat of other lands. It was, accordingly, a capping of the climax when three men—James T. Carey, Parkman B. Flanders and Louis M. Scates, all three Kangaroo Social Democrats, conspicuous for their flannel-mouthed rantings about Socialism, conspicuous for their claim of representing "International Socialism"—figured on the committe, that presented a testimonial of respect to the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy, Moody, and took their places on the stage from which the glorification was to be performed of that particular limb of the Capitalist Government whose arm, the Navy, can reach around the globe and carry slaughter into the homes of the most distant Working Class!

What the Kangaroo, alias "Social Democratic," alias "Public Ownership," alias "Socialist" party man is one may think he knew pretty well before this. And yet one did not. The hypocritical fraudulency of the Carey brigade that wraps itself in the mantle of "International Socialism," reached on March 19, in Haverhill, a depth of which even it had not been thought capable.

[N. B.—The Haverhill "Evening Gazette," of March 20, 1902, containing the full report of the affair, with the names of the Committeemen is in this office for inspection. Nor is that document either a forgery. The S. L. P. does not deal in forgeries. It leaves that for the Kangaroo papers.]

HANNAISM SPRUNG A LEAK.

The pirates on board the privateer "Civic Federation"—Hanna, Captain; Gompers, First Mate, and W. Macarthur, boatswain—had better hustle, pump their ship, and stop a gap: it has sprung a serious leak, revealing a long rift in the planks.

Senator Hanna is the main active force behind the Ship Subsidy bill, that has been recently jammed through the Senate. The pretext for the bill is "American Labor." If no subsidy is granted to the shipping merchants, "the American workingman, American sailors, especially, will suffer": such was the contention. "Give the shipping capitalists a good, round, elastic subsidy and the American sailor, in particular, the American workingman, in general, will be benefited"; such was the argument. In short, the Ship Subsidy bill was a misnomer; to judge by its advocates, it should have been called "a bill to subsidize the American workingman and smoke out the non-American."

At the very time that bill is under way, the Marine Firemen utter strange utterings. At the March 30th meeting of the Central Federated Union, the Marine Firemen "denounced Hanna for giving them the 'jolly,' that white stokers were physically unable to perform the work of the Chinese on Trans-Pacific steamers." And the Firemen explained that "they had wanted Hanna to exclude steamers having Chinese crews from the benefits of the Ship Subsidy bill; but AS HE IS MATERIALLY INTERESTED, HE REFUSES TO USE HIS INFLUENCE AS THEY REQUESTED."—In other words, the Marine Firemen prove that the Hanna Ship Subsidy bill is not at all intended to benefit American Labor; that its purpose is to benefit the American capitalists only; finally, that the Chinese, with their low wages, are to be allowed to crowd out the Americans on board the very ships for whom subsidy is claimed "in the interest of the American workingman."

Here is a leak, a big leak. The Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation was intended to prevent just such leaks from being sprung. It was with an eye to that very thing that the twelve limbs of the Organized Scabbery on the Committee were carefully picked out, with W. Macarthur, Editor of the San Francisco "Coast Seaman's Journal," and anti-Chinee spouter among the lot. Each of these twelve was to keep an eye to just such possible leaks in his particular quarter. He was to act as a stop-gap. W. Macarthur, Editor of the San Francisco "Coast Seaman's Journal," was to keep an eye on the ship and sailor branches of the workers; moreover, as a notorious anti-Chinee spouter, he was especially qualified to fill the role of a fence behind which the American sailors could be sand-bagged.

How comes it, in view of all this, that the Marine Firemen were allowed to let such a cat out of the bag as they did? How on earth can "Public Opinion" be properly attuned if such facts are allowed to creep into light? In short, is boatswain W. Macarthur asleep?

The whistle sounds from the quarter-deck where Captain Hanna walks uneasy. Through Gompers down, the whistle echoes:

Hustle, brothers hustle; stop the leak; stop it or we drown!

A "RECOGNITION OF LABOR."

It is always under the claim of a wish to "recognize Labor" that the Republican and Democratic politicians promote the appointment of some "Labor man" to a political job. The uniform conduct in office of these "Labor man" appointees has been such as to raise the question, In what way do these appointees benefit the Labor, where does Labor come in? The question was tantamount to an expression of the correct answer that Labor was not "in it" at all, that, whoever was recognized, it surely was not Labor. But the question remained open, at least to the Innocents, as to who it was that such appointments "recognized." The recent rumpus in the Departments of Immigration should certainly answer the open question to the Innocents.

Mr. Terrence V. Powderly had long been the General Master Workman of the Order of Knights of Labor. He was thrown down through Socialist Labor Party pulsations, having been convicted of appropriating for his own salary funds contributed, upon a call issued by himself, for the benefit of the Homestead and Coeur d'Alene strikers. He tried to start a new organization, but he had lost his hold on Labor, and failed. Being out of a job he was taken up by Republican and Democratic politicians —lay and clerical—; his appointment to a political job was urged "in recognition of Labor"; and he got the job of Commissioner of Immigration. The rumpus that has broken out in the Immigration Department has caused the publication of the following document:

> "Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner General of Immigration,
> Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1898.
>
> "My Dear Mr. Fitchie:
>
> "I have just had a long interview with Mr. Porter, the President's private secretary, who is a candidate for Governor of Connecticut, and it is, in a sense, an administration fight. In Bridgeport they have taken snap action in calling the caucuses for to-morrow night; this he did not know until after he arranged for the interview with me. Under the rules of the party in that State, this year, any one who 'believes in the principles of the Republican party and who will vote for the nominees' may vote in caucuses, and now to the point. Can you reach any one in that city who will assist Mr. Porter to-morrow evening? I know the time is short. The Mayor of Bridgeport, Mayor Taylor, is friendly to Porter, but he is a candidate. Can't Mr. McSweeney run over and get some of his Democratic friends to get into the caucuses and help our friends out? I make this suggestion, and ask you to do what you can. I am writing other friends on the subject. If you have any other one who understands Connecticut politics, who can be trusted, get him to work.
>
> "With best wishes, I remain sincerely yours, T. V. POWDERLY."

Is it not now clear who it is that is "recognized" by Democratic or Republican appointments of "Labor men"? The suggestion to and wire-pulling of his subordinates by such a "Labor man" appointee to pack the caucuses of one party with partisans of another answers the question in full. Treason to Labor designates a "Labor man" as worthy of Capitalist attention: his nomination to office is intended to enable him to do some more and more effective dirty work for Capitalism: it's a "recognition of the capitalist."

THE MARK OF TRUTH.

One-eighth of the term of the "Reform" Administration in this city has elapsed. During the campaign that preceded it there were two theories that joined issue. One was that advanced by the "Reformer," the other that upheld by the Socialist Labor Party.

The "Reformers" maintained that vice flourished because of the personnel (Tammany) then in power: "remove Tammany," they claimed, "place 'gentlemen' in power, and the city will be pure as a rose."

The Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, maintained that the vice that flourished was not the product of the 'ungentlemanliness' of the personnel in power. It argued that the rank vice complained of was the product of a social system that rendered precarious the livelihood of the toiling masses, that placed a racking nervous strain upon the shoddyocracy to "keep up appearances," and that raised the spectre of want even among the plutocracy, owing to the slipperiness of the foundation of the wealth of even them. The Socialist Labor Party, accordingly, declared that the vice complained of would continue rampant, for the simple reason that both "Reformers" and Tammany stood upon the same social principle, to wit, the capitalist principle of plundering the working class.

The people now have the experience of the last three months, during which "Reform" has had full and unequaled sway. What is that experience? Does it corroborate the claims of the "Reformers," or that of the Socialist Labor Party? We shall let a "Reform" paper itself answer the question.

The "Evening Post" of March 31 has an extensive article that reviews the work of these three months. Below are two passages from the review:

> ACCOMPLISHED.
>
> City Hall has been purified; Mulberry street has not. Devery, of course, has been eliminated; the red light cadets are out of business; the cash register does not ring up "the price of a woman's shame" with such derisive openness; some of the most dangerous schools of depravity, like Suicide Hall, have been closed up. There are fewer policy shops in Manhattan than before (though that is not wholly owing to the police), and if they have increased in Queens, efforts are now being made to suppress them. Vice does not flaunt itself in daylight before children and good women on the lower East Side; with the co-operation of the new Tenement Department the crowded poor are not so closely in touch with immorality as they were; uptown apartment dwellers are surer of the respectability of their neighbors than they used to be; suits have been brought against about fifty of those obnoxious places called Raines-law hotels, which if successful, will cause the annulment of their licenses; three or four of the Tenderloin assignation "parlors" and "concert halls" have had to extinguish their electric signs; a patrolman has been dismissed for bribery, one suspended, after some delay, for bigamy, and there is a plan afoot to make the wardmen less dangerous.
>
> UNCORRECTED.
>
> But all this, it appears, is not enough for a new Commissioner of Police to accomplish in three months. The improvement in the police has not been marked; they have had no definite instruction, and therefore have made no definite attempt to see that the Sunday law is observed, except to harry and blackmail those rumsellers who do not belong to the Liquor Dealers' Association, an ally of Tammany; the wife of a policeman who has watched by the body of a dead man is found with the dead man's pawnticket in her possession; the Tenderloin is as wide open, with the exceptions referred to, as ever it was under Devery and Murphy and Sexton; the gambling combination has opened up all over Manhattan; Adam Cross is the leader among police officers; Canfield's remains, known to everybody except parolmen; Broadway and adjacent streets in the middle of the borough are only a little less lively with temptations than when it was one of the scandals of the town; the old Haymarket dance goes on quite unconfined. As to gambling, it is held that it never goes on without the consent of the police, and that "police protection is never free, but often for sale."

The mark of Truth is that it is always corroborated; the mark of Falsehood is that it is ever repudiated by facts. There will be some more slight pretences made of "purification," nevertheless when the City Hall clock shall ring the expiration of this "Reform" Administration at the noon hour of January, 1904, it will be found that vice, corruption, impurity, so far from having been removed, will be found stronger and stouter by two full years more of the rule of the plundering, impure, vicious and perverse Capitalist Class.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage should throw theology to the dogs and take up medicine,—anatomy and physiology. According to him "there is nothing in the fact of death that changes us more than going to sleep last night and waking up this morning." In theology, the Rev. Minot is a mere twenty-fifth fiddle; in anatomy and physiology he evidently is an original genius.

"Labor leaders" have been busy in Washington this week trying to induce Congress to order all war vessels to be built in Government yards. The next thing in line for "unionizing" is the bullets used by the militia during a strike. It is scandalous that the "great American Federation of Labor" should have allowed union men to be shot so often with non-union products.

A man from Pittsburg paid $50,000 for a picture by Rubens at a sale in this city the other evening. He did not wish the picture, but the woman with him in a spirit of jest urged him to bid. Such an action is known, in the phraseology of the pulpit, as the "high responsibility of wealth."

Hanna is said to be slated for a cabinet pudding. If he gets it, will his vice-president Gompers get a slice?

Ten masked women in Eddysville, Neb., entered a saloon and before they left it, they didn't leave much. It is said that they said that they were intexicated with the spirit of the Lord. They should have tried to sleep it off.

A firm of publishers announced that Andrew Carnegie is soon to issue a new book. If this is so, then the suspicion is justified that the reason he is so liberal with libraries is that he wishes to have some institutions that will buy a copy of his work at once.

Seats to see the coronation parade cost from $15 to $50 and are hard to get even at these prices. The parade was carefully sent along those streets where h'England's best people could turn an honest penny. Peers and shopkeepers have rented out their windows, and will make enough from the curious to be able to supply themselves with bath buns and gooseberry tarts for a winter or two.

Round Cotton Bale Jones, Senator from Arkansas, is sure of being defeated in his attempt for re-election. He was the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and twice he managed so well that he drove Wiliam Jennings Bryan deeper and deeper into the soil. The last time so very deep that nothing can be heard of Bryan excepting an occasional smothered cry in the pages of "The Commoner," The defeat of Jones, who was an anti-trust trust magnate, is another evidence that the Democracy of the old dispensation is just a little deader than the New York "Mail and Express."

Suicides incrase with the coming of Spring. This is due, in part, to the fact that most industries have their heaviest season in Winter, and many persons are thrown out of work at this time. Over 90 per cent of all the cases reported are due to lack of work.

The leaders of the Quincy, Mass., quarry strikers refuse to give out the terms of the settlement. As the bosses manifest no particular grief, and are also silent, it is fair to suppose that, in the words of Samuel Gompers, "labor has not won all she demanded, but she will, with renewed courage, and with heart still true to the work, try again."

The Jersey City "Journal" last night had a heading which reads: "Female Factory Bill Unsigned:" the Hoboken "Observer" keeps in line by saying, in an especially long head, if one may use the expression: "Can't Convict Assassin of Secret Society." Jersey will yet be able to turn out literary products that will make the best things of Newspaper Row turn from red and green to most decided blue.

CHICAGO SIMIANS.

The collection of simians, that, during the late Chicago municipal election, strutted the stage under the colors of "Socialism," and who, simian-like, imagined they could promote the deception by putting on the uniform of the Socialist Labor Party, are to-day a shivering lot, a spectacle to behold, a sight to profit by.

The Socialist Labor Party,—equipped with all the experience of the age, and inspired with the noblest aspirations of the race—knows that a Revolutionary Movement must never throw sops to the elements called upon to carry the Revolution through. If it does, it is gone. The foe can always out-sop it. Accordingly, the Socialist Labor Party holds up only the Revolutionary issue; it holds that up in the distinctest manner possible; it demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class,—JUST THAT: and it concentrates all its efforts to make that issue clear. The Party cannot be out-sopped along that line. Votes may thus be slow in coming; votes may by such tactics be even repelled for a while. But all the while the educational process on the Revolution will progress un-confused, and, in the fullness of time, the votes, or, what is more to the point, the MEN will be there to accomplish the Revolution. Such a posture, while it is one befitting MEN only, monkeys do not fail to admire, and, simian-like, occasionally try to ape. This is what the Chicago simians did,—and are now shivering for.

The Chicago simians belong to that Kangaroo collection that is variously styled "Social Democratic," "Public Ownership," or "Socialist" party, and that has been tersely dubbed the "Multi-Coca Party." It goes without saying that that Chicago crew lacks the moral, intellectual and physical fibre necessary for S. L. P. posture. The general trend of its officers betrays the fact. They are in the sops-throwing business: anything to catch votes: a regular fly-paper affair, all things to all men, and pliant like a soiled dish-clout. Nevertheless, like genuine simians, the Chicago aggregation would like, and in this municipal campaign did try, to ape the Socialist Labor Party,—and O, what a chill went down the simian spines when the votes were counted!

The S. L. P.—obedient to the tactics of a militant Socialist party—has no "temporary demands." It has none, whether on the National, State or Municipal field. "Temporary demands" are sops. Socialism is the Revolution of this Age. Revolutions, like children, are not born piece-meal, neither is ever a "temporary" child sent on ahead. The manly resoluteness of the stand taken by the S. L. P., and of which its attitude on "temporary demands" is only a part, fitting in with the whole, is known to tell, and to tell effectively. The Chicago simians perceived that, and, monkeyly imagining the fortitude of men could be acquired, and the honor thereof purloined, by simply donning the uniform of men, they cast off the "temporary demands" of their own National Platform, and put on the S. L. P. uniform of repudiating all such demands. Their fate was that of the monkey rigged in the regimentals of a General.

The monkey, tricked out in a General's chapeau, coat, sash and sabre, does not become a General. The regimentals don't fit him. His whole make-up is a denial of such trappings. So far from becoming a General by such outfit, he renders the outfit ridiculous. Nobody is taken in. It was so with the Chicago simians during this their municipal campaign. Their rickety anatomy could not fill the "No Temporary Demands" uniform of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. "No Temporary Demands" principle, was clean out of keeping with the simian framework made up of kotowing to the Organized Scabbery, of parsonial smirks, of Armory-building treason, of strings of Morris Eichmann political corruption. The aping did not work. They thought to rope in 50,000 votes. Instead of that they lost chunks of what they had. Their vote of two years ago went down. The S. L. P. recks not votes. That's a pure transient matter: a chaste woman maintains her character in plain calico: the strumpet cannot live without paste diamonds and imitation silks and velvets. A decline in votes to the Chicago simians is like a decline in her frippery to the strumpet: it relegates both to the dark lanes of their respective pursuits.

* * *

Nor yet is the lesson complete. On the same day that the municipal election in Chicago left the simians of that city—fittingly headed by their Simple Simons —exposed for the apes that they are, another municipal election took place, barely eighty miles away, that goes far to supplement the Chicago lesson.

Barely eighty miles from Chicago lies Milwaukee. There also a municipal campaign came to a close on April 1. In that city and its State is to be found all that is to-day left tangibly organized of the old Debs-Berger Utopian Socialist Movement of five years ago. That Movement proceeded from untenable premises, it was necessarily hostile to the Socialist Labor Party and had to be fought, it chased illusions, it was not always careful whom it took in and some crooks managed to fasten themselves on it, but, for all that, it did not have Kangaroo corruption at its root, and was a bona fide affair. Born of Utopian aspirations, it was a genuine product of Utopianism. The Wisconsin Berger-Debs Socialist party has developed consistently along that line. Accordingly, that party was seen this spring on the field of the Municipal campaign of Milwaukee with a platform that was fully in keeping with its antecedents and its principles. True to itself, it stood, out in the campaign upon its own Utopian lines; its platform bristled with "temporary demands," from free concerts, almost to free boutonniers; and what it was after it got,—at least partly. It is after votes: it lost none that it had, and gained 2,000. Unlike the Chicago simians, the Debs-Berger Socialist party of Milwaukee did not stultify itself, it did not repudiate itself, it did not turn itself into a ridiculous ape. Utopianly it believes in sops, it believes in the crowds thus attracted, and it acted true to its convictions: net results, it does not, could under no circumsances, present the ridiculous aspect that the Chicago simians are presenting to-day.

In such people there is hope, as there is always hope in people true to themselves. It is to be hoped that the Berger-Debs Socialist party of Milwaukee realizes to-day that their increase is not at all in keeping with the expectations that water their tactics; it is to be hoped that the fact is dawning upon them that the Socialist Republic is no hurrah affair, but a tree of slow growth, and that there is no safe building upon elements that are drag-netted; it is to be hoped they will perceive the truth of this, and, perceiving it, proceed with the characterfulness of consistent men to cast off the slough of Utopianism.

At any rate, hap what may, the Chicago-Milwaukee Municipal elections of this year contribute strong corroboration to the characterfulness and the soundness of the S. L. P. tactics:

Seeing the Socialist Republic is the work of men, the tricks of simians are wholly unavailable; seeing the Socialist Republic can not be "rushed," as well build surely and safely, however slowly.

Political and Economic.

The London, Eng., "Labour Leader," in commenting on campaign in the bye-election in Wakefield, where an Independent Labor Party candidate contested the field with a Tory, says:

"Strange it is but true, that the only real opponents of the I. L. P. candidate are those workmen who see in the aged of poor men and women suffering a well-merited punishment for not having practised the virtues of thrift, and who now want Old-Age Pensions at the expense of their more careful and abstemious fellows. O, the pathos, the tragedy of IT!"

Of IT what? Of such views? That were putting the cart before the horse. The IT, that is truly tragic is that abortion known as British style of Unionism. IT is the tragic cause of such popular imbecility. Let IT alone another generation, and the English capitalists will rejoice in a proletariat of Coolie intellectuality.

The "Tribune" had a silly editorial Monday on the Greek pushcart peddlers, and said editorial has the flavor of a freshman's first attempt to be classical enough for the pages of his college publication. There were Greeks and they did things that make them the center of certain college studies. So the editorial writer of the "Tribune" dips into his rather limited classical lore, and mourns the degradation of Hellas, Ajax, Salamis, Thermopolae, Phalanx, Agamemnon, Homer, Priam, Hector, etc., are all duly mentioned for the sake of protesting against the police chasing the Greek from place to place. The classicality of the editorial is simply elephantic assininity, as the zoologists say, so it can be passed over; the purpose of the editorial is a different matter. The nationality of the pushcart man matters not at all. His obtrusiveness, his get-in-the-wayness are what bother. He and his vehicle—which is as many generations behind the time as a means of cartage as the "Tribune" is as a carrier of news—should be driven from all crowded streets. They are in the way as much as the middle class, which both the pushcart men and the "Tribune" represent, is in the way. Both pushcart and paper are a burden, and can easily be spared.

A person who signs himself William Waudby, has two interesting items in the "Typographical Journal." In the first he demands that men start co-operative laundries so that the irksome burden of washing and ironing be taken from the shoulders of the women. The second is a protest against the entrance of women into the iron industry. Evidently Mr. Waudby thinks that women should be taken from all the industries. First he tries to take her wash tub away, and then he tries to prevent her from going into the rolling mills. Women should arise and defend their tubs against this Mr. Waudby, who doubtlessly has Hop Leeic aspirations.

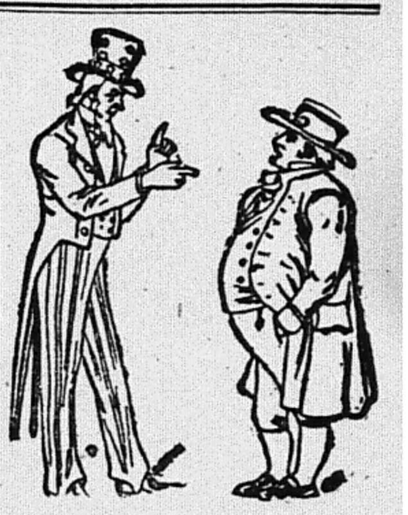
The "reform" press grows more and more uneasy concerning Croker the longer he stays away. Croker is gone; Tammany is out of office; purity reigns. Yet New York is just as wicked as she ever was, and in a few things is going her wicked self a few better. This is what makes the "reform" press anxious. The latest excuse evolved for the state of affairs is that Croker is not coming back. Had he decided to leave England next autumn it is probable that the excuse would be that he was coming back. The real excuse, or rather explanation, that the present government, being a capitalist government, is as corrupt as Tammany, and is furthermore incompetent, cannot be given as it would be fatal to "Reform."

The labor outlook is more peaceful.—Evening Sun.

The labor outlook never was more disturbed and threatening. When strikes are increasing despite "Peace Conferences" and "prosperity," to talk of a peaceful labor outlook is childish.

Yesterday the New York "Herald" published 6 2-3 columns of "Situations Wanted, Female," and 4 columns of "Help Wanted, Female" advertisements. Thousands out of work are too poor to pay for an ad., yet there is plenty of work for all according to these same papers that profit by the out-of-work ads.

The Louisville (Ky.) "Courier-Journal" (Dem.) is not quite in sympathy with suggestions favoring some special provision for ex-Presidents. It evidently thinks that the ex-Presidents have had opportunities and they should have taken advantage of them. "At present there is no pressing need for any provision for our ex-Presidents," says the "Courier-Journal," "since we have but one, and he is in easy circumstances. It ought not to be necessary to make provision for the support of ex-Presidents in general. There seems no good reason why men who hold high offices should be exempt from the obligation of providing for old-age as well as men in private employment."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I would hang them all!

UNCLE SAM—Whom?

B. J.—The scabs; the idle workmen.

U. S.—Do you think there is rope enough in the country to do that? There are every bit of 5,000,000 of them.

B. J.—I am not joking; they are a nuisance; they are a pest.

U. S.—You look wild, and you talk wilder.

B. J.—I am not talking wild; but I am wild, and so ought you to be.

U. S.—Not I; at least, not upon the idle man. Why should I?

B. J.—I'll tell you. See here! Here is a speech of ex-President Prescott of the International Typographical Union, that I have just dug out. This is what he says: "No combination of employers, however grasping and heartless, can inflict upon us the injury that it is possible for idle craftsmen to impose." Now deny that such fellows are a pest!

U. S.—Where did those fellows come from?

B. J.—From—hem—from——

U. S.—Well, I'll tell you. The employers combine and set up joint affairs. Just as soon as they do that, they don't need to compete any more with one another. So long as they compete with one another, they need more establishments, and of course, more hands. With fewer establishments, fewer hands are wanted. The hands that are not wanted go——

B. J.—On the street.

U. S.—Just so; they go into the army of the unemployed, and hunger may drive them to become scabs.

B. J.—Is that the cause of the unemployed?

U. S.—One of the causes. Here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The type-setting machine is throwing hundreds of type-setters out of work. In agriculture, each patent binder throws nearly 20 men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out 38 men, each steam plow throws out 21 men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out 21 men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out 31, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from 18 to 38 men, each pneumatic spraying machine on the Chicago exhibition buildings threw out 3,700 painters, the Owen lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,555 men——

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler-smoother" throws out 3 hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out 8 men, each stone-planing machine throws out 7 men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out by this new invention, in lace-making the machine throws out 2,000 women, in paper-making the machine throws out 140 hands, among the locomotive engineers, the electric motor halves the force needed, in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,099 hands, when the cotton harvester will be in full swing, it alone will have thrown out 660,000 hands——

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you got enough?

B. J.—Guess I have!

U. S.—Some of these people thrown out by machinery find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself there is a displacement of 25 per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production, under which the machine instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines——

U. S.—Hold, I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom would you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself, or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer!

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the——

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like nothing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Everyone, aye, the pure and simple trade unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, everyone who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the Co-operative or Socialist Commonwealth, everyone who by pen, word, or vote throws his weight into the capitalist, and withholds it from the Socialist Labor Party scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country, and to mankind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None others will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XXII.

On this debate on the S. T. & L. A. I have the following to say:

Question I.—The S. L. P. should point out the fact that there is nothing to be gained, that it is an utter impossibility to wrench anything from the capitalist class in benefit of the working class, through the economic organization of labor. Proof: During my close attention to this discussion I've observed the arguments in favor of economic labor organizations to be, first, that through it the working class can in instances resist the encroachments of capitalism, secondly, that it may at times improve its conditions. I hold both these arguments to be false. In order to wrench anything of unquestionable benefit from national and international capitalism such an effort of the working class must be nationally and internationally unanimous, i. e., the entire working class must be class consciously organized to enforce such a demand. Otherwise the following results might be obtained: an economic class conscious organization may in a struggle succeed in pushing its stubborn capitalist opponent to the wall, i. e., out of existence, but in such a case the capitalist class has lost nothing, rather the contrary, and the working class has gained nothing of immediate material benefit, rather the contrary. But suppose that this same struggle ends instead in a 10 or 15 per cent. increase in the wages. Who will call that a bonafide victory? No one who knows, that the reason that that particular capitalist or set of capitalists had to retreat, was that he or they were not well enough equipped to stand a fight to the finish with the workers. Here I will present the best argument I know, that which has so impressed me that I feel inclined to look with scorn at any attempt on the part of the proletariat to wrench anything short of the entire world out of the clutches of capitalism. My opinion is born of the census reports in the matter of the division of the products of labor between the working and capitalist classes for the following years:

In 1850 the wealth of the nation amounted to 800 million dollars. Out of that the working class received 62½ per cent. and the capitalist class 37½ per cent.

In 1860 the wealth of the nation had increased to 16,000 million dollars. Out of that the working class received 43¾ per cent. and the capitalist class 56¼ per cent.

The same tendency was prevalent in the reports of 1870 and 1880, so I will therefore only specify the report of 1890.

In 1890 the wealth of the nation had still increased to 61,000 million dollars. Out of that the producing or working class received 17 per cent. Just sufficient to reproduce itself, and the nonproducing or capitalist class received 83 per cent., or plenty to keep the working class in its economic struggle to get a little more, at bay until it submitted, and that would not require many cold days.

The capitalist system of production has undoubtedly advanced more during the period of 1850-1890 than during any previous period of its existence. But what do these reports show? Do they point out that it is quite easy for the working class to cause a reaction (that I think is the proper term for the 5 and 10 per cent. increases in wages) in the tendency which the reports reveal. Not at all. And yet, during the earlier time of this period there was in the field an economic pure and simple labor organization not yet corrupt, not yet a capitalist institution, consequently at least honest, to RESIST the encroachments of capitalism. Of its success one must say: "It was miserable!" And it is claimed that the S. T. & L. A. will do it. I can't believe it. Something gained for the working class to-day must be, in my opinion, something good felt by that whole class. Otherwise it is a sham and a delusion, if not worse.

It has during this discussion been said that the development of the trusts has not yet reached the top notch, true; and that by reason thereof the working class can benefit itself by the competitive struggle between the trusts. I can not perceive how that is to be done and do not believe that the Captains of Industry will be stupid enough, by reason of the experience they have had of competition in small production, to allow the working class to reap any benefit from those struggles. For that matter, did ever any of the wealth robbed by one capitalist or set of them from one capitalist or set of them, drop into the pockets of the working class?

I will not say that the economic organization of labor (I do not here consider the pure and simple capitalist "labor" institution) is void of everything that is good. At times when in certain industries conditions become so unbearable for the workers, that a clash between them and their exploiters is inevitable, and a fight takes places—whatever the outcome, a small gain or complete defeat, if the first is the case the capitalists will later if not sooner, gradually take back what the workers took from them; in either case the workers will, if simultaneously taught scientific economics, in the long run begin to realize the futility of struggles on the economic field and finally turn with a united front against the monster capitalism at the BALLOT BOX. Here I arrive at my conclusion: If the workers are driven to fight on the economic field they should fight, but never should they, during the struggle, be led to believe that there was much to be gained, nor that, if victorious, the gain would accrue to them. If anything contrary to that is held, disgust and and dismay is bound to be the fruit.

The S. L. P. should hold the economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. to be necessary for ONE reason. I will forward arguments under question four.

QUESTION II.—The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization is correct.

QUESTION III.—The attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization should be one of unflinching hostility. The proletariat in the S. L. P. should say to the proletariat in the pure and simple unions of all brands, Hanna-Gompers or not:

"Workingmen, get out of it. It is a capitalist institution where you ever have your heads on the guillotine block; the guillotine blade is your misleader, the labor fakir, and the operator of the infernal machine is the capitalist class!

QUESTION IV.—Yes, the S. L. P. needs the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow the pure and simple trades organizations. Reasons:

First, because the pure and simple trades organizations are capitalist institutions. Anyone who has read the PEOPLE long enough and otherwise has kept his eyes open knows that.

Secondly, any organization that has a traitor like Gompers as its leader, who has, traitor-like, stepped down into the vice president's chair and let a Marcus A. Hanna fill his old place; any organization that causes items to be written on the pages of history like that of Tampa, like that of last year's bluff on the machinists, when the workers in that industry were made swallow a stone for bread and where they were so successfully fooled that they have hardly yet realized that it was a stone, any and all such "labor" organizations must be smashed. I could mention numerous more reasons, and the "Civic Federation" would not necessarily need to be the last one, but they have all been brought to light in THE PEOPLE before.

I regard the pure and simple trades organization as one of the worst, yes, the very worst block in the road to the Socialist Republic. Its polluting and degrading influences are felt everywhere, and far outside its own rank and file. Someone said it had no influence. Let me answer him. And I will even go right to the home where that comrade lives to do it. How is this? In the recent strike of the transportation workers in Boston, where the workers suffered such a miserable defeat, there was a great number of men who went out in sympathy. The whole thing can be summed up as follows: The fakirs in the pure and simple organizations built the "Civic Federation" and the "Civic Federation" went to Boston and "settled" that strike, so that the content of the capitalists should not be disturbed, and so that the brotherhood between the fakirs and capitalists should not be torn asunder, and so that the strikers and sympathizers should sink deeper into the capitalist hell.

To SMASH the pure and simple trades organizations should be the mission of the S. T. & L. A., and when it has accomplished that it has, in my opinion, fulfilled its mission. We need it after that no longer, unless, possibly, for the purpose of keeping watch on and to sink all similar institutions, which the capitalist class, for the sake of its life, might continue to set afloat.

QUESTION V.—The connection of the S. L. P. to the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P. I join with the comrade who referred to the Kangaroo coup and showed the clarifing effects of it. My conviction in this direction is further strengthened by the fact that it is not numbers that make an organization worth anything to the working class, but class conscious men, MEN who dare stand for their every conviction and who will compromise not one principle, not a one truth.

ARVID OLSON.

New York.

They Scab on Election Day.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Impure and Simplers are at it again. This time it is the Linemen, Inspectors and others connected with No. 14 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Pittsburg. The Simplers have decided on April first as the day that they will go on strike if the Central District & Printing Telephone Company, and the Pittsburg & Allegheny Telephone Companies don't accede to their demands. Among these are a raise from $2.50 to $3 per day of 9 hours, for linemen; $3.60 for Inside Inspectors and recognition of the Union.

They are playing the same old baby act of scabbing on election day. That is when they make the ammunition and guns they hand them over to the employer. At the command of the boss, the policeman's club, the militia and sheriff's posse "Good union men," with cards in their pockets, will pour the hot lead from Winchesters, and riot guns into the ranks of the wage slaves of Pure and Simpledom itself.

"No politics in the Union," the Sheriff's deputies have and will continue to shoot the pure and simpler into submission.

Until and not until the pure and simple organizations are wiped off the earth and the politics of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. take their place, will the workingmen of America be freemen. Comrades, now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel. G. A. S.

Allegheny, Pa., March 27, 1902.

A Protest.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In the letter issued by Local 206, S. T. & L. A., of Olneyville, R. I., which appeared in the DAILY PEOPLE of March 6th, the term "White Slavery" is used on the twelfth and twenty-third lines and again at the windup it is used in this wise: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. No system of white slavery in this land."

After reading the above, the two following questions suggest themselves to me: first, why would it not be well to include red, yellow and black slavery? Second, or are the Indians, Chinamen and negroes to be left behind to wallow in their various slaveries while we, the whites, enjoy our self-gained freedom?

I hate to give a copy of THE PEOPLE to any one to read, that contains such language. It is all right for the "Appeal to Reason" or the pure and simple organs; but I regret very much to see it appear in THE PEOPLE. It smells too much of Organized Scabbery to suit me. I hope Local 206 will help to make me clear on the matter if I am at fault. It seems to me that the term Wage Slavery answers all purposes of the Revolutionist.

GEO. F. SPETTEL.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.

Wilwaukee Echoes of Prinz Heinrich.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—There is in this city of Milwaukee a German "Labor Leader" by the name of Paul Huebner. Of course he is a prominent figure in the local Trades Council of the Social Democratic party or "Socialist" party of this city, that being the latest name assumed by a party in this State that has been in existence now nearly 15 years and has sailed under all sorts of names, from "Union Labor" and "Populist" down to its present designation. Huebner was the marshal at the last Labor Day parade of the Trades Council. But that is not the point this time.

Prince Henry was due here. Paul Huebner's name appeared in the public print on the Committee of reception. Some trades protested against that and articles derogatory to the said Paul appeared in some papers. Thereupon Paul Huebner sent a letter to the "Daily News" of this city. I think that letter should be embalmed. I therefore send it enclosed in full. People should not be allowed to forget that this pure and simple leader prates of our "free America" when Labor is here compelled to allow itself to be fleeced worse than in Europe, and who prates about the advisability of Labor acting in such a way as to "receive the sympathy of the capitalists." Huebners patriotic outburst will help to explain the backwardness of the working class; it will also help to explain why the capitalists "sympatize" with such "Labor leaders."

H. BOTTEMA.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 16.

[Enclosure.]

Editor Daily News: I do not know how my name happened to get on the committee list, neither do I know who has appointed me a member, therefore I cannot accept the high honor. There is no union law forbidding directly to participate in festivities offering themselves at the time of the princely visit, but indirectly the principles of the union do not interdict it.

At first I intended to pass in silence the distasteful matter, as if nothing had occurred, but now I am forced by an article in one of the local papers to involuntarily discuss publicly the whole affair.

The said article contains the communication, that the organized labor had protested against my being a member in the said committee of the city and that this protest had been passed by resolution by the Metal Trades, a section of the Federated Trades Council. The reason for this unwarrantable proceeding was fear and apprehension, that Paul Huebner had been honored too much by the executive committee for the celebration. The members who passed the resolution saw already vision-like Paul Huebner taking place at the banquet at the Hotel Pfister and conversing with the highest guest. In this pitiable manner this product of fear, this resolution, has been created.

Those members ought to know that their resolution is so entirely valueless that it is fit only for the waste basket. It seems to me, according to the wording of the resolution, that I had to take the humiliating position of a slave, who is compelled to ask at every opportunity the permission of those gentlemen for his private affairs. With all respect due to the well-known principles of the union of America, I refuse absolutely to be pushed into such a position, and I openly declare that I, Paul Huebner, am under nobody's order or control: that I am a free citizen, who knows the union laws the same as he respects them, so that Paul Huebner needs never any directions for his doings.

When in the said impudent resolution it is said I was ready and willing to bend my knee before a royal highness, I can only reply on my word as man that Paul Huebner only bends his knees before God's altar, but nowhere else.

Now I, Paul Huebner, in my capacity as national and international officer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, will give my view regarding the reception of Prince Henry of Prussia.

If our state government will not make a fool of itself before the whole civilized world, it must tender the Prussian prince a friendly reception, no matter if the government is Democratic or Republican, because no civilized people on earth will deny that the receptions are only in accordance with the laws of mutual respect and politeness. If these laws are not recognized by a set of insubordinates, if they resolve to combat the same, it will not disturb the natural order of the world, and those gentlemen will then see only their ruthless and senseless machinations. If these gentlemen consider their resolution a heroic creation they are greatly mistaken, because their bungling words will be pitied only by the present and future generation and be regarded as unbecoming, injudicious and discreditable.

America has so far, no matter if some cranks shout themselves hoarse, tendered to Prince Henry of Prussia a festive and ceremonious reception, wherever he stepped on our soil; yes, the whole civilized world looks breathlessly upon our beautiful free America to watch the reception of the august guest. America has carried it through in a most tactful manner, and that is a gratifying fact, especially for the German-American element. This I want to say expressly without regard for any of those bawlers.

I dare to assume that if our form of government would be an anarchistic one, and if one of the highest members of the anarchistic government of some other country of the world would pay us a visit, the receiving anarchists would surely resolve to celebrate this event to such an extent that some town, containig inhabitants of a different creed, would be wiped off the face of the earth by dynamite. On the ruins and the dead bodies they would start a celebration in honor of the high priest of anarchy from the foreign land. Dear reader, would it not be a great spectacle? Now I turn to the great Union itself and would advise earnestly organized labor to become true and industrious co-workers at the work of betterment of our conditions and to remove the insecurity of our existence, even in those columns of laborers not belonging to our union. Only by a tactful action, with a high aim in view of the union, the efforts will not be in vain! but not by an aimless, senseless quarreling at every non-essential occasion. Only by such a behavior it will be possible that the organized labor of America can and will receive the general respect and sympathy, especially amongst the capitalists. Everywhere it must be recognized that the union of America has true men, and everybody must be proud and not ashamed to be a member of the great union. That should be our earnest aim and effort forever.

PAUL HUEBNER.

There Goes Another Kangaroo Social Democrat.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Whenever you meet a freak or a crook, expose him, show him up to the public. If you don't, the blame will come upon yourself. Just now Section Monroe County, Socialist Labor Party is making experience of this truth. To explain this, the following clipping from "Democrat and Chronicle," March 22, may serve best as an introduction. It may however be said beforehand that the L. Lichter therein mentioned belongs to the Social Democratic Party, alias—, alias—, Kangaroos, and so on, and claims that lately he was the only friend of J. Allman in Rochester. Now here is the clipping:

"HURLED HEAVY STONE THROUGH STORE WINDOW

"Campaign Orator, Crazed by Drink, Created a Sensation on State Street Last Night.

"James Allman, who seems to be an unfortunate victim of circumstances, is in custody for smashing a large plate glass in the show window of L. Lichter, a hatter, at No. 198 State street, at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Allman is an Englishman, 35 years of age, and his once black hair is plentifully sprinkled with gray. When he made his dramatic attack on the window he was laboring under the influence of a two weeks' drunk and probably a form of alcoholic insanity.

"He also seems to be victim of an intense sense of persecution and melancholia, perhaps an outgrowth of his spree. Just what brought on the trouble between him and Lichter is not known, because Lichter was reticent about talking of the case and when Allman reached police headquarters he said that everything that had happened at Lichter's store was a blank to him.

"He must have greatly irritated me," said Allman.

"Allman is said to have stated, after smashing the window, that he did it for revenge. It is believed he asked Lichter for money and was angered at being refused.

"'All my Social Democratic friends have gone back on me,' said Allman, 'and for that matter, everybody has. Ever since I struck Rochester last September, every man's hand has been turned against me. During the campaign last fall I made speeches for the Social Democratic Party, for which it paid me $5 per week. After the campaign I secured work with the New York Institute of Science and was paid $5 a week, which was later raised to $6. I worked on correspondence there and read 400 and over letters each day.'

"After having a confab with Lichter in his store, Allman went outside and, picking up a square block of Medina paving stone from a pile at the curb, hurled it through the large plate glass window. The stone made a hole nearly a foot in diameter where it passed through the glass. The glass, which is said to have cost $45, is about 4 by 8 feet in size.

"Officer Martin Snyder happened on the scene just in time to see Allman throw the stone, but was not near enough to him to prevent his act. He promptly arrested Allman, assisted by Officer Barnett. The officers secured the paving stone from back of the show window, it having gone clear through and stopped three or four feet inside the glass among the articles on exhibition. Officer Snyder weighed the stone at headquarters and it tipped the scales at 26 pounds. It will be used as evidence against Allman.

"The charges of intoxication and malicious mischief were entered against the young man. Lichters store is under the Savoy Hotel. The crash and subsequent arrest attracted a crowd of several hundred people."

At the examination before the Police Court, which took place on Monday, March 24, where Allman was held for the Grand Jury as the smashed window was worth over $25, he defended himself. Allman claimed that "the local leaders of the SO-CALLED PARTY" conspired against him, and, besides that, he pleaded temporary insanity since several weeks ago he fell and broke his jaw.

When he cross-examined L. Lichter the following dialogue took place:

"Are you prepared to deny that you belong to a so-called party which is much opposed to my belief?" asked Allman.

"It is none of your business," said Lichter.

"Didn't you annoy me by saying that Frank Severman, the Socialist Leader, was carrying around a letter containing infamous statements about myself?"

"I said no such thing."

"Will you swear that I was drunk and not insane?"

"You might have been insane while drunk. If so, so much the worse."

This all shows plain enough how quick the sentiment changes in the SO-CALLED PARTY when the leaders become jealous of a man.

At the same time when the above happened some of our comrades learned that the leaders of the "so-called party" go around and spread the false rumor that Allman had joined the Socialist Labor Party. Such statements are made by the very same crooks who applauded Allman to the sky last fall in the Labor (?) Lyceum when some of our comrades exposed a few of the crooked games of what Allman justly calls the 'so-called party," whereupon Allman jumped upon his feet and declared that "We must educate the workers in a noble language so that they may look up to us, and not in the language of the hod-carrier on whom everybody looks down upon in contempt."

At that time we did not find it worth while to nail that freak, but it is high time now, all the more so as he might chose, after he is over the present trouble, to pose as a Socialist in some other spot.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Rochester, N. Y., March 30.

As to the Miners Situation.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—That annual farce, the U. M. W. of A. convention for this district, closed Thursday, the 27th. Before leaving town, National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson told a reporter of the yellow, disreputable, middle-class Altoona "Minor" the following: "Owing to the fact that the general mining rate throughout the country is the highest (? ? ?) in the history of mining, a settlement on the old scale anywhere is better than a strike." Which means that the fakirs do not think that with the disastrous affair of seventeen months ago staring them in the face, a strike would help their pockets in the way of more dues; and then the Civic Federation providing Capitalist labor fakir love feasts can do the work so much better.

MILITANT.

Altoona, Pa., March 30.

As to the Organizer in Mass.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—All those who have the best interests of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at heart, should read carefully the letter of Comrade Quirk of Beverly, concerning a plan to put an organizer on the road this summer in Massachusetts.

The suggestion of Comrade Quirk that one hundred men pledge a dollar apiece each month for the purpose of organizing the working class of Massachusetts into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and wrest the wage workers out of the slimy hands of the labor fakirs, in order to pave the way for the Socialist Labor Party, should be acted upon at once.

IF YOU EXPECT IMMEDIATE RESULTS YOU MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION TO HELP US IN OUR WORK.

As we desire to put an organizer in the field, funds are absolutely necessary to conduct the agitation.

An organizer cannot live upon his class consciousness nor the moral support of anyone, so it is the duty of everybody who is fighting for the emancipation proclamation that proclaims the freedom of the wage slave, to help us as far as they possibly can.

Sympathy is all right in its place, and as it is very much out of place in the Socialist Movement, we will leave it where it belongs, in the dictionary, or give it to the Kangaroos that they may use it as a paramount issue in their next campaign with which to soothe their bumps.

All who desire to see us succeed should send their contributions to the Organizer of District Alliance 19, John A. Henley, 138 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass., or to the Secretary, Michael J. Quirk, 36 School street, Beverly, Mass.

Lynn will do her share, let the other sections or locals do theirs.

You may make your contribution as large as you wish without fear of being censured or excommunicated for doing your duty.

F. A. W.

Lynn, Mass, March 31.

Will the Woburn, Mass., Board of Health Answer?

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Horn Pond water is shut off in one of the largest leather factories in Woburn, formerly operated by James Skinner & Company, now controlled by the American Hide and Leather Trust. This was ordered by Lund, agent of the trust in Woburn, and for the purpose of paying more dividends to this griping corporation.

The substitute for this water for the employees is a well "if I am informed rightly," constructed for mechanical purposes under the Beam House, the filthiest part of the factory, and fed partly by an under drain belonging to the sewer. This is now the only water those poor wage-slaves have for drinking, just after a process of vaccination backed up by their agents, the Board of Health of this city, and a police officer to force their verdict, simply because those human butchers proclaimed they had a case of smallpox in the pest house of the city.

The rank and file of the doctors don't know a case of the disease if they see it, but there is fifty cents in the scare for them; so they begin to "holler" for their prey.

Now fellow workingmen and women of Woburn, is it not time for you to awaken from your slumbers to the knowledge of what is happing in your midst? You may have father or husband consigned to this living slave pen, or brother who ought to be at school—all obliged to drink this polluted water that breeds more diseases than all the smallpox cases in Massachusetts put together and dare not say a word for fear of discharge.

Oh, how long will this kind of tyranny last, and the capitalist system be permitted to rule! They don't heed the warning that it is harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than a camel to go through the eye of a cambric needle. Slave Driver Lund has been told by a man in his employ that the water could not be drunk, and he politely told him that any man found to kick against the water could get out.

This is something that has no parallel in history when the facts are revealed and crying to heaven for redress. It appeals to all humanity except those greedy money-makers. This corporation was organized with a capital of $35,000,000, and still shuts off the water that God intended for his creatures, and make humanity drink what the animals refuse when presented to them.

Boast about your freedom if you will, and talk about your Southern slavery as you may, not forgetting the great prosperity paraded before the people in some of the public press! The few are prosperous without a doubt; but where is the prosperity for those who are so poor that lest they lose their jobs they must put up with this polluted water? The Southern slaveholder fed and clothed his slaves, saw that they were medically treated if sick, for if he lost them he lost his investment, was careful what entered their stomachs.

It is entirely different with Slave Driver Lund, he knows he can get more when he has slaughtered off those he now has. I would ask this man Lund how he would like to place himself in the situation of these men, doing the old days piece work, that men in the past received from $15 to $18 for a week's work, doing that now for $8 and $9 and when dry have nothing to drink but this Beam House water? Answer, Mr. Lund, this is a fair question.

I hereby give this great and glorious Board of Health of this city which has been so solicitious of the interests of the Trust as to guard them against loss or suspension of business, in case there was smallpox, public notice to examine this polluted water so that the men won't die a slow death. I also notify the public of a recent action of this same Board in another supposed case of the disease that recently came under their supervision. The patient recently came from Nova Scotia, and they left her in the house where they found her, in one of the mast thickly settled districts of the city close to schools, and distributed the rest of the inmates of the house to other parts of the city. Is this doing their duty to the citizens of this city? Let the public answer.

What are the ministers of Woburn doing? They claim to be servants of the Nazarene: Are they serving Him who said: "A cup of cold water given in my name shall not go unrewarded?" Or are they not rather serving the Devil, and by their silence in this outrage promiting inquiry?

Knowing THE PEOPLE to be a fearless champion of fair play and an earnest advocate of the working class, I submit this letter for publication, and request all other true Labor papers to copy it.

WM. H. WATERHOUSE,
New Boston St.

Woburn, Mass., April 2.

Politics in Hartford.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—At last the cat is out of the bag! After considerable bartering with the politicians of the old parties the labor skates of the C. L. U. with their "famous" Economic League, have landed where they started from, in the mire of the old parties.

Many a one has been a guessing and wondering where that "League" gets the money from to carry on a lively campaign. That some of them—labor skates and fakirs all—would run about every evening and talk trash and besides pay out of their own pockets for this sort of "work," was beyond all doubt whatever.

One does not need to seek far, to find that both of the old parties are corrupt to the core, but if corruption has a superlative, then it should be applied to our local Democratic party. Therefore something had to be done to maintain the old standing, and if possible, to reap some of the plums. Profiting by the experience of some of our neighboring towns, the Democratic wirepullers set that "League" in motion and have just capped the climax in nominating for Mayor a subordinnate of Mark Hanna's vice-president, Sammy Gompers, by the name of S. A. Sullivan, clothing clerk and president of the State branch of the American Federation of Hell.

A few other skates of the same brand have also been nominated for other offices, but the rest is made up of common politicians.

Monday next will reveal the fact of how many simpletons live in town that can be caught with such a bait. But the Republicans are also up to date and for this reason have inserted in their ticket also a bunch of labor skates. Really "labor" seems to be the main issue, but poor Labor, to be dependant on such labor representatives!

All the fuss and noise about the "League" is done away with now, for the thing itself has no political standing, but it has served as stepping stones for some labor skates to be nominated and eventuanly elected to office by any of the old parties. How thereby the working class will be benefited a lunatic may comprehend, but no sane man. Both of the old parties stand for the interest of the capitalist class, their interest has to be served by any and all means, and any of their own rank who dares to violate it, will soon feel the whip of the managers. Aside of the old parties the S. L. P. is the only third party in the field this year. It represents Labor and nothing but Labor. No muddleheadness about "harmonizing opposing interests." Any workingman that attends to his own interest instead of that of others, can and must vote his ticket, viz. the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party and nothing else.

F. F.

Hartford, Conn., April 3.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

L. A. S., NEW YORK.—The Northern slave-holders did not free their slaves; they sold them to the South so soon as they found wage slavery "free labor" cheaper. The higher economic development brought on, as always, a higher ethical perception, and presently the North became abolitionist. Lincoln represented that ethical perception.

S. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is not the province of this office to answer such questions. Apply to the N. E. C.

T. A. D., TROY, N. Y.—The difference between labor-power, as a commodity, and other commodities?

Potatoes are a commodity: they satisfy hunger; clothes are a commodity: they protect against the weather; shoes are a commodity: they keep the feet from gathering splinters; diamonds are a commodity: among other things they are useful in cutting glass; European "noblemen" are a commodity: they satisfy the vainglory of bourgeois heiresses. The difference between commodity and commodity, as commodity, lies in that which each is useful for. Now, then, the utility of the commodity labor-power lies in that it produces more wealth than its exchange value amounts to, it is useful in yielding profits to the capitalist class.

There are other differences. An important one is this: With all other commodities, except labor-power, the seller is the one who can control the supply and thereby affect the price. Alone of all other commodities, the supply and thereby the price of the commodity, labor-power, is in the control, not of the seller (the worker), but of the buyer (the capitalist). By introducing improved machinery or concentrating their plants, the capitalists can increase the supply of labor relatively to the demand. It is upon this rock that all pure and simple Trades Union "philosophy" suffers shipwreck.

T. J., NEW YORK.—It can't stay that way. Either the brewers must surrender to the Central Fakirated Union, or they must set up some other and rival central fakiration of their own. The fight is conducted by these people not on the true lines of the class struggle, but along the lines of the now famous "noble waging of the class struggle", and that is humbug, bluff and impurity. They must be able to say they have "Organized Labor" to back up their boycott. Such another dummy of a central fakirated body will have to be set up by them, even if they themselves shall have to organize and pay the dues for a "Pretzel Varnishers Union," a "Shirt-tail Ironers Union," a "Button-hole Pressers Union," a "Horse-tail Scrapers Union," etc. Watch!

D. C. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—You noticed, didn't you, in the settlement, that, over the seal of the Volkszeitung Corporation itself, the admission is made that they started the suits against the Party; in other words they gave themselves the lie.

T., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—James Allman is well, tho' not favorably, known here. He was a member of the S. L. P. When the Kangaroo riots took place he justly concluded that there was more whiskey to be got among the Kangs, and he went with them.

H. J., NEW YORK.—That's not the way to go about it. You should write to the persons mentioned to you, and inquire from THEM. In that way what is slander will reveal itself as slander, and what is true will come to the surface.

D. E. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Many thanks for the copy of the "Volkszeitung" of Feb. 23 containing a reprint of that article from the "Hamburg Echo" on the Zubatow police tactics of starting unions that was translated in THE PEOPLE. It is worse with the "Volkszeitung" crew than you imagine. Of course they showed themselves block-heads in reproducing such an article. The real point, however, is that those people are so dull that they must see the capitalist livery of blue coat and brass buttons before they can perceive the capitalist hand. For that reason they don't perceive the capitalist hand in the American Labor Fakir, and are played for gudgeons.

S., CLEVELAND, O.—Connecting with the above, it strikes us that to use the word "fatuity" with regard to the "Labor Leaders" on the Civic Federation, is very much like applying it to Benedict Arnold. There was no "fatuity" on the part of Arnold. Neither is there any such article either exposed or concealed about those "Labor Leaders." These gentlemen are not engaged in the business of solving the Labor Problem. They don't think it can be solved. They have no faith in the working class. They seek to save themselves out of the conflagration. Unless that is "fatuity" they are not "fatuous."

B. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CT.—To this day, the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 have kept secret the terms of their "victory" over the "Sun." Draw your own conclusion.

H. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—In getting up that article, don't fail to read and use the article of Hugh McGregor in the June number of the "Machinists' Journal." He there says that the A. F. of L. had started to organize Puerto Rico, and had thus initiated a "work that would circle the globe." The news from Russia where the Police officer Zubatow is starting pure and simple Trades Unions, indicates that the globe-circling work of Organized Scabbism is progressing fast.

L. S. S., NEW YORK.—The work of the Arthurs, the Sargents and the other officers of the Brotherhoods of railroaders has been simply to keep the wool over the eyes of the rank and file, so as to give the railroad capitalists time to so perfect their machinery as to be absolutely independent of their employees.

T. F. V., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—There are of a number of municipal elections (spring elections) yet due or to be heard from. They will be put together when all in.

R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—If you can't distinguish between a freak and a serious man, you will have to stand aside, otherwise you would wear out the strongest man.

A. G., HARTFORD, CT.—You will have to be more explicit. What you say is not enough to identify the article. Give some details on the substance of the article; can't you say approximately when it was?

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Every week we receive notices for the WEEKLY PEOPLE that reach this office too late for insertion. Those interested should take notice that all announcements for the WEEKLY PEOPLE must be in this office by Tuesdays, 10 P. M.

H. D. McT., ROANOKE, VA.—If it was a joke, the joke was not on you, but on us. The printed matter was sent here. Shall forward you the original. Let us have the genuine thing promptly.

J. M., COLLINWOOD, O.—The matter will have to be hunted up in the Congressional Record for the period covering the incumbence of the gentleman. Will be attended to.

T. P. L., CHULA VISTA, CAL.—Your question about "Elohim," the witch of Endor, etc., has been referred to the Editor of the Party's Jewish organ. It is too technical for the "Goim" in this office.

C. Z., PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—That paper of 1885 has not yet arrived. Glad you had the Kangaroo Social Democratic wall photographed. Send it on soon.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on April 4th, 2-6 New Reade street. Eber Forbes in the chair. A. Klein absent without excuse. The financial report for the week ending March 29th showed receipts, $63.55; expenditures, $60.60.

Julian Pierce appeared before the committee as requested in connection with his letter of complaint that the published minutes of the N. E. C. of March 21st, bearing upon the termination of the arrangement with the temporary management of the DAILY PEOPLE were not correct. After a lengthy discussion it was unanimously resolved to dismiss the complaint.

A communication from Morland, Kan., in regard to the formation of a section was read. Section Barre, Vt., reported approval of the selection of Comrade Serrati as Editor of Il Proletario. The Vermont State Committee reported decision upon an appeal of Peter Sassella from the action of Section Barre, Vt., expelling him. The State Committee sustained the verdict of the section. Reports from New Orleans, La., and Keene, N. H., show work in the direction of forming sections of the Party. Section Dayton, O., reported pledge in the amount of $25 for Irish organizer's fund. A letter from Section Providence, R. I., to THE PEOPLE, having been referred to the N. E. C., the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the section.

Communication received from Frank D. Lyon to the effect that he expects to leave Houston, Tex., on or about April 10th and will arrive in New York about April 16th. Communications were also received from Los Angeles, Cal., Hartford, Conn., Norfolk, Va., and a number of other places. Charter application from Victor, Col., transmitted by Colorado State Committee, was granted, the section to be known as Section Teller County.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from March 1st to 31st, 1902. These announcements will be published monthly.

Section.	Amount.
San Jose, Cal	$ 3.00
Hartford, Conn	4.20
Chicago, Ill	2.93
Lawrence, Mass	1.50
Lynn, Mass	1.00
Salem, Mass	1.25
Worcester, Mass	1.00
28th A. D., N. Y. City	8.75
Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y.	8.00
30th A. D., N. Y. City	20.00
33rd and 34th A. D., N. Y. City	5.39
5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.70
16th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn	8.70
19th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1.62
Richmond Co., N. Y.	1.00
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00
Hamilton, Ohio	1.75
Homestead, Pa	2.25

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

Peekskill Campaign List.

The following was collected to cover the expense of last municipal campaign in Peekskill, N. Y.:

Charles Zolot	$1.00
O. B. Lent	.25
Charles Samrovski	.50
Alden Richards	.25
John Lent	.25
Emil Motz	.50
N. Odenwald	.25
J. Odenwald	.25
W. Richards	.25
Ed. See	.25
Thomas Warren	.25
Bernard McGinnis	.25

Final Report of Moneys Received for the Lynn Leatherworkers Strike.

Previously acknowledged	$426.91
N. Y. Machinists, L. A. 274	5.00
F. Serrer, New Haven, Conn	.40
L. A. 342, Cleveland, O.: Edward Keim, 25c! Andrew Mesner, 50c; Fred Brown, 25c; Charles Schuetz, 50c; M. R. O'Furey, 50c; James Matthews, 50c	2.50
Total	$434.81

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5,507.60
Progressive Litho Alliance No. 170, City	20.00
Ward Branch No. 22, Section Boston, Mass	3.00
Collected in Kerb's Cigar Shop, N. Y. City: Max Stark, 20c; A Henig, 20c; L. Goodman, 20c; Chas. Lefkowitz, 20c; Morris Fleischer, 20c; Max Salmanowich, 20c; Frieda, 15c; Isidore Barenfriend, 20c	1.55
Total	$5,532.15

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

Frank D. Lyon Fund.

Socialists of Arroyo Grande, Cal.	$ 3.00
Providence, R. I., Charles Dwyer, 25c; Joseph Delaney, 25c; Adolph Guldbrandsen, 50c; William O. Angilley, 50c; Richard Holland, 50c	2.00
Total	$ 5.00
Previously acknowledged	$443.75
Grand total	$448.75

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m., under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 510 Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

April 13—"Marconi and Capitalism," by D. E. Gilchrist.

April 20—"Revolutionary Tactics," by George A. Brown.

April 27—"Capitalist Development," by H. Jackson.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

S. T. & L. A. Matters of Interest to Alliance and Party Members.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on March 13th with the following members present: Crimmins, Harris, Frizelle, Green and Brower. Comrade Frizelle chairman.

Communications: One from the joint meeting of D. A.s 4 and 49 stating that on Sunday, March 9th, comrade Patrick Twomey, of the Karl Marx Educatonal Club, L. A. 335, had been elected a member of the General Executive Board in place of comrade Enhorning, resigned.

Action: Communication received and comrade Twomey, being present, was obligated and seated.

One from Organizer Bateson of D. A. 3, New Bedford, Mass., in relation to the stamp account of said District. Received and attended to by the Secretary.

One from Chas. Fagam, secretary of the Bower Glazer Union, L. A. 374, forwarding copy of minutes of the first meeting of said Local Alliance.

Received and filed.

One from secretary Greenwood of L. A. 348, Fulton, N. Y., in relation to the weavers strike. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Allegheny, Pa., Seattle, Wash., San Antonio, Tex., Buffalo, N. Y., and Holland, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

The referendum vote on the amendments adopted at the 6th Annual Convention of the S. T. & L. A., was canvassed, and result is as follows:—

Amendment	In Favor	Against	Tie.
No. 1	42		
No. 2	41	1	
No. 3	42		
No. 4	42		
No. 5	42		
No. 6	42		
No. 7	36	5	1
No. 8	41	1	
No. 9	42		
No. 10	42		
No. 11	35	6	1
No. 12	38	4	
No. 13	38	3	1
No. 14	41	1	
No. 15	42		
No. 16	40	2	
No. 17	40	2	
No. 18	41	1	
No. 19	42		
No. 20	42		
No. 21	33	8	1
No. 22	40	2	
No. 23	42		
No. 24	41	1	
No. 25	34	7	1

All amendments were carried.

Report of the sub-committee of the Board in the case of J. H. Bearns, against L. A. 345, Mixed Alliance, of San Francisco, Cal., was submitted as follows, the committee recommending that the appeal be dismissed and the action of L. A. 345 be endorsed.

"To othe General Executie Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

"Your sub-committee appointed to review the appeal of J. H. Bearns from the action of L. A. 345, expelling him for treason, report as follows:

"After carefully weighing the evidence submitted at the trial of the defendant, and the briefs submitted by the appelant and the local alliance, we find the defendant guilty of treason, and recommend that the appeal be dismissed. The defendant, J. H. Bearns, while a member of L. A. 345 joined the 'Socialist Party.' In arguing for the reversal by the General Executive Board of the action of the Local in expelling him for this act, the defendant's counsel states:

"'The S. T. & L. A. recognizes no Party but the Socialist Labor Party as the revolutionary Party, consequently all others, the Socialist Party included, must be capitalist parties, and a membership in any one of them is not treason.

"'The Socialist Party has been characterized by the official organ of the S. T. & L. A. as a capitalist party, consequently the Socialist Party is not under the ban.'"

"The contention that the Socialist Party, being a capitalist party, is not under the ban, is not sustained.

"The Republican and Democratic parties are representatives of the capitalist class, and the purpose of their existence is the perpetuation of the present system of society. On the other hand the 'Socialist Party,' (or Social Democratic, as it is known in other places) while capitalistic in its nature, unlike the Democratic and Republican parties has as its only excuse for existence the sidetracking of the Revolutionary Socialist movement. In its ranks are the refuse and offal of the Revolutionary Socialist movement. Its propaganda is directly antagonistic to the S. T. & L. A. Its speakers and official papers urge upon their members to join the 'pure and simple' unions, dominated by the crooked element of the labor movement and the labor lieutenants of the capitalists. While using Revolutionary language, it stands for the building of armories to be used to suppress the working class, and allows in its ranks strike-breaking Deputy Sheriffs and Militiamen. In view of these facts and that the 'Socialist' Party is directly antagonistic to the S. T. & L. A., when a member affiliates with a party of such a character, he is a traitor and should be expelled.

"The defendant, in his statement, quoting General Secretary Wm. L. Brower in defense of his position as saying: 'That it was not compulsory on the part of individual members to sever affiliations with the parties of capitalism.' The defendant shows a lack of truthfulness in quoting but one part of the Secretary's letter. The rest of the sentence reads as follows: 'Still, if a member is sincere in the work of the Alliance, and believes in our Declaration of Principles and expects us to ever be able to carry them into practise, he should sever his connection with all parties of the capitalist class and assist in building up the sister organization of the Alliance, the Socialist Labor Party.'"

Respectfully submitted,
Thomas Crimmins,
Francis J. Green,
Nelson Frizelle.

On motion the report of the sub-committee was endorsed, and the appeal dismissed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

W. L. Brower,
General Secretary.

General Executive Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held March 27th with the following members present: Green, Crimmins, Harris, Frizelle, Twomey and Brower. Comrade Green, chairman.

Communications: One from secretary Sandgren of L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal., ordering due stamps, and stating that said Local has issued card as member at large to H. B. Schyer.

Secretary Brower stated that on receipt of the above he had replied to comrade Sandgren and informed him that only the General Executive Board could issue membership at large cards, and they would have to recall the one they had issued to comrade Scheyer and issue him a card as member of L. A. 345. Action: Secretary's action in this matter endorsed.

One from secretary Ballard of L. A. 206, Olneyville, R. I., asking that comrade Corrigan be requested to stop off at Providence on his way home from Boston.

Secretary Brower stated that on receipt of the above he at once telegraphed to comrade Corrigan to go to Providence as soon as he finished up in Boston. Had received word from comrade Corrigan a few days later that he had gone to Providence.

Action: Secretary's action in the matter endorsed.

One from secretary Fagan, of the Bower Glazers L. A. 374, stating that the charter and supplies had been received O. K., and forwarding copy of their constitution for revision or correction by the Board.

Action: On motion a sub-committee of the General Executive Board was appointed to examine and revise the same. Committee, Frizelle, Green and Brower.

One from Secretary W. J. Eberle, of the Penn. State Committee, S. L. P., asking for names and addresses of secretaries of Local Alliances of Penna, so that same could be furnished with credentials to the State Convention of the S. L. P. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from Max Cohen, secretary of L. A. 368, weavers of Plymouth, Mass., stating that their members have gone out to assist in winning the fight against the American Woolen Trust, and requesting that speakers be sent there.

Secretary Brower reported that he had at once written D. A. 19, of Lynn, Mass. and requested them to send speakers to Plymouth, and D. A. 19 had sent comrade Berry there for three or four days.

One from Chas. A. Baustian of L. A. 354, Chicago, Ill., giving report of condition of said local. Received and filed.

One from Secreatry Parkinson of L. A. 152, New Bedford, Mass., stating that said Local will take action on the call for monthly donation to organizer Fund at their next meeting. Received and filed.

One from Local Alliance 345, San Francisco, pledging $5 per month to the Organizer Fund, and forwarding donation for March. Received and filed.

One from Local Alliance 317, Mike Devine Alliance of Syracuse, N. Y. pledging $5 per month, and forwarding said amonut for the month of March.

Received and filed.

One from John Henley, secretary of L. A. 267, Lynn, Mass., stating that said Local will pay $10 per month for three months to the Organizer Fund; that they have elected a committee to collect presents for the S. T. & L. A. Fair which will be held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of May, 1902. Also that Labor fakir Waite of Philadelphia spoke at Peabody, Mass. but the comrades made a rough house of him there, and he did not succeed in organizing any of the leather workers in that part of the State. Received and filed.

One from Oscar Hall, secretary of L. A. 3, Machinists, of Minneapolis, Minn., giving account of the condition of said Local Alliance. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from: Peoria, Ill., Salem, Mass., Milwaukee, Wis., River Point, R. I., Cleveland, O., and Fall River, Mass., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Wm. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

General Executive Board S. T. & L.A.

Special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Monday evening, April 7th, in the Daily People Building, and in the absence of General Secretary W. L. Brower, who had been ordered to Providence, R. I. Comrade K. Pryor acted, pro. tem.

Communications was received from the Executive Board of L. A. 206, Weavers Alliance, of Olneyville, R. I., appealing for financial assistance for the striking weavers.

Action: Same was endorsed, and the acting secretary ordered to send out copies of appeal for financial assistance to all Local Alliances throughout the country.

Telegram received from the Executive Board of L. A. 206, asking that General Secretary Brower be sent to Syracuse to confer with D. A. 20 to take steps to call out the weavers of the Fulton Mills.

Action: Acting secretary instructed to telegraph L. A. 206 to inform Secretary Brower to at once leave there for Syracuse and report to D. A. 20.

Acting secretary was instructed to commuicate with comrade Frank Jordan in relation to his coming East to agitate among the striking weavers.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet on call, if necessary.

K. PRYOR.
Acting Secretary.

St. Louis Convention.

St. Louis, Fourth Representative District, S. L. P., will hold a convention on Sunday, April 13th, at Garfield Hall, 13 Wright street, to nominate three candidates for the Legislature.

There will be good speakers.

Public is invited.

CONN. STATE COMMITTEE.

Socialists of the Nutmeg State Up and Doing.

Regular meeting April 4, 1892 at S. L. P. Headquarters, 892 Main street, Hartford. Fellerman chairman. Roll-call—present—Thompson, Manee, Beller, Harrison, Foutone, Brewer and Fellerman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Correspondence from Kuhn enclosing receipt for check of $14, sent for 200 due stamps.

From Section New Haven with financial report received and filed.

From Section Bridgeport enclosing $6 for due stamps sent.

From Rockville relative to organizing a section in Stafford Springs. Fellerman instructed to arrange with Berry to stop over in Stafford Springs one or two days.

From Section New Haven with $2.40 for due stamps. Stamps sent.

From Section New Britain with $12 for 100 due stamps and part payment on balance due S. E. C. Stamps ordered sent.

Bills—to J. T. Manee, 75 cents for stationery and postage, 65 cents for blank books, $8.85 expenses to Stafford Springs. Bills ordered paid.

To Labor News Company, New York, $5.15 for 2,000 resignation blanks. Ordered paid.

Credential blank presented by Manee adopted by S. E. C. The vote on proposition of the State Committee for delegates to the Convention is carried and the next State Convention will be held in Hartford, May 30, 1902 at S. L. P. Headququarters, 892 Main street.

Report of Treasurer for month of March, 1902

Balance on hand March 1	$91.28
Receipts	$60.95
Expenses	$39.55
Balance on hand April 1	$112.68

Leonard Thompson,
Recording Secretary.

D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A.

Special meeting of Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. was called to order on March 30, 1892, at No. 111 Market street Pittsburg, Pa. by the Organizer Comrade Eberle.

Comrade Tesson was elected Chairman and Comrade Markley vice-Chairman.

Owing to the absence of Secretary Sachter on account of the severe illness of his father, Comrade Eberle was elected secretary pro tem.

After the Grievance Committee had read the voluminous minutes and other documents referring to the charges against Comrade Schulberg, it was decided by a roll-call vote, that, as there had been no positive evidence of any discrepancy regarding the acts of Comrade Schulberg, that Comrade Schulberg stand vindicated.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

William J. Eberle,
Secretary pro tem.

Bronx Borough Labor Club, L. A. 140, S T & L A.

A very successful meeting of L. A. 140 was held Sunday, April 6th at Headquarters, 481 Willis avenue. Comrade Kinneally in the chair. This being a special meeting, called for the purpose of making preparations for an aggressive agitation for the principles of the S. T. & L. A. in North New York, a very good attendance was the result. Three new members were accepted, and the principles of the alliance explained by the chairman. Agitation and Entertainment Committees made their report and action taken:

Resolved; that the agitation committee, Kinneally, Plumb and Weinstock arrange for a mass meeting for the workers employed on the steam railroad, surface and elevated, and procure Comrade Dalton to address them.

Resolved; that the agitation committee co-operate with the 34th and 35th A. D. Branch S. L. P. in arranging a series of lectures on Capital (Karl Marx) by Comrade H. Simpson.

Resolvel; that a committee be appointed to agitate and collect funds for the putting of an organizer immediately among the textile workers in the New England States, for the upbuilding of the Alliance; committee Powell, Kinneally and Shirrer.

Resolved; that the assessment of $5.00 to assist D. A. 49 be paid in full.

The Entertainment Committee, Sullivan, Plumb and Hodes, was also instructed to formulate plans for an entertainment the receipts of which go towards the Organizers fund created by the National Executive Board. The organizer reported that he intended visiting all S. L. P. organizations and other bodies of workingmen that he can and explain the principles of the S. T. & L. A. and procure members. Amount of $2.40 was appropriated for due stamps. Delegates elected to D. A. 49 and instructed to attend regularly: Comrades Chambers, Sauter and Shirrer.

Resolved; that hereafter the regular meetings of L. A. 140 be held on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month at 10 A. M. at Headquarters 481 Willis avenue. All members of the alliance as well as all others who are interested in the work of the S. T. & L. A. are requested to attend these meetings; if not to join to at least discuss and learn the principles of the alliance. Now is the time to become interested in the only true and honest working class economic organization existing to-day. The only organization that recognizes the class struggle and while fighting for the uplifting of the working class will never rest satisfied until capitalism is abolished and the supremacy of the working class secured. Brothers now is the time to work for the abolition of all fakirs, political as well as economic. The Pure and Simple Trade Unions as now controlled by the Hannas, the Gompers, the Sargents, the Mitchells and many others must go. No conciliation, no compromise, a fight to a finish, let us be up and at them.

John J. Kinneally.
Organizer L. A. 140.

Bridgeport, Conn.

A short lecture will be given each Sunday evening during April in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, to commence at 8:15. After the lecture the floor will be open for questions and discussions.

April 13th—"The Class Struggle."

April 20th—"Correct Tactics."

April 27th—"The Social Revolution."

Comrades and sympathizers are earnestly requested to bring their friends.

ORGANIZER.

THOMAS JACOB.

Thomas Jacob an esteemed member of Section South Hudson, N. J., Socialist Labor Party, after a lingering illness died at his residence, 58 Clermont avenue, Jersey City, about 1 o'clock, Monday morning.

Comrade Jacob was born of Irish-Quaker stock in Dublin, Ireland in 1852. He came to this country alone when a boy of 14. He learned the trade of wood engraving and afterward entered the field of journalism.

Last July when he was compelled to give up work Comrade Jacob was editor and publisher of the "Jeweler's Review," the leading paper in the jewelry trade.

Thomas Jacob had always taken an active interest in New Jersey politics and was elected to the legislature as a "Labor" candidate on the Democratic ticket. When he got to Trenton, he found that all measures which he introduced, and which he then believed would be of benefit to the working class, were invariably smothered in committee, or if recommended, were so altered that he could hardly recognize the bills he had fathered. Declaring that he had been elected on the distinct pledge to work for labor legislation, he refused to accept the amended measures and fought the party machine in the legislature and to his constituents denounced the treachery of the organization. He was very popular with the voters and though turned down for renomination by Boss Davis, at the solicitation of his friends he decided to enter the primaries as a candidate. The fight was one of the most bitter ever conducted in Jersey City. It took all the "skill" of Boss Davis, with the party machinery behind him, to defeat Jacob. The latter always maintained that wholesale stuffing of the ballot boxes was what defeated him. Jacob also served a term as clerk to the Jersey City Board of Public Works. He was an accomplished orator and had stumped the state for the Democratic party. It wes while on a tour that he contracted a severe cold which laid the foundations of the diease that afterward wrecked his whole constitution.

It was in 1899 after hearing an S. L. P. speaker that Jacob became interested in Socialism. He joined the Party shortly before the Kangaroo outbreak. Jacob lined up with the stalwarts and rendered the Party valuable service in the legal and other complications that followed in New Jersey; in all of which the Party was victorious.

Jacob often referred to his past experience and said, that not until he had grasped themeaning of class conscious socialism had he ever had satifaction of mind. So far as his failing health would permit, his services were at the command of the Party and his voice was often heard at street meetings.

Jacob was a fighter, something thought to be incongrous with his Quaker ancestry. His father was one of the founders, in 1849, of the Universal Community at Newlands, near Dublin. All of the members were Quakers, because they were white linen garments they were dubbed the White Quakers. Some among them were wealthy and as the Quakers made a finer grade of linens than the Belfast manufacturers, the latter set out to wreck the community. Sons of the members were induced to take legal proceedings, alleging that their patrimony wes in danger. When the writs and mandamuses were served on the Quakers, they being non-resistants, paid no attention to the documents. Their arrests followed and the trials were so prolonged that the community was broken up. Jacob's father languished in jail for two years. The father, when passing the spot in after years, told the son, that despite all the persecution, the happiest years of his life were spent in the community.

Among his business associates Thomas Jacob was greatly respected. He had the courage of his convictions and hated a lie. In his death the Party loses a valuable comrade.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 58 Clermont ave., Jersey City, on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Burial will be at the convenience of the family.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

District Alliance 19 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will hold its next regular business meeting Sunday April 13th, at the new headquarters of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, 26 Monroe street. All members are requested to be on time as the meeting will be called to order at 12 M. sharp.

John A. Henley, Organizer, D. A. 19
178 Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

April 13th.—"Lessons Taught by the Late Election," by John Kirchow.

April 20th.—"Machinery and the Working Class," by Joseph Gable.

April 27th.—"Revolutionary Tactics," by Paul Dinger.

May 4th.—"Politics of the Working Class," John D. Goerke.

May 11th.—"Industrial Crisis," by Richard Koeppel.

May 18th.—"Scientific Socialism" by Max Weber.

The above subjects will be discussed Sunday afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building.

Important for Lynn, Mass.

Mixed Alliance, L. A. 267, and Glaziers' Alliance, L. A. 269, have secured new headquarters at 26 Munro street, top floor.

The Mixed Alliance meets every Wednesday evening and the Glaziers' Alliance meets every Tuesday evening.

The hall is open every evening and workingmen are cordially invited to visit the headquarters, where they will learn much concerning the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Section Lynn, S. L. P., and D. A. 19 will also have their headquarters here.

MAY DAY FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

of the

S. T. & L. A.

under the auspices of

D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49, New York City

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM,

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EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
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HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Frank Zierer, 137 Neilson street.
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PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
READING, PA.—Silas Hinkel, 1,167 Cotton street.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Fred Hueffner, 18 Village street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—George Edwards, 1,529 D street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Robertson, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—E. B. Marcadier, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—John F. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; Edw. Brendel, 2,127 Salisbury street; Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer avenue.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 607 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely aenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6, Armory Block.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street.
TROY, N. Y.—T. A. Devane, 62 Ida street.
UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 348 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. Thomson, P. O.
WATERBURY, CONN.—John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Jacob Mires, 1 Moffet street.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WONSOCKET, R. I.—Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

Buffalo Labor Lyceum.

This Sunday, April 13, at 3 p. m., Comrade B. Reinstein will speak at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. The subject is: "In Answer to Some Current Objections to Socialism." General discussion will follow. Every reader of this paper is invited to attend.

Marion, Ind.

Frank Jordan, of Indianapolis, will speak on the public square on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 12.

On Sunday, April 13, at 7.30, Jordan will speak at Reece's Hall, corner of Washington and Thirty-second streets. Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party and New Trade Unionism." Admission free.

Essex County Socialist Club Celebration.

The Essex County Socialist Club will celebrate its sixth anniversary on Saturday evening, April 12, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. Speakers, music, etc. All comrades are invited.

W. WALKER, Chairman.

Los Angeles, Cal., May Day Celebration.

Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate International Labor Day, Thursday, May 1, 1902, at Elks Hall, 231 South Spring street. An interesting program of song, speech, recitation, and dancing has been arranged. Admission 25 cents per couple.

N. C. MADSEN,
Secretary Entertainment Committee.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Following are the names of speakers.

April 13, 8 p. m.—H. Jackson.

April 20, 8 p. m.—John Desmond.

April 27, 8 p. m.—George A. Brown.

S. L. P. Lectures in Albany, N. Y.

Section Albany has arranged for the following public meetings Sunday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock:

April 13.—"Industrial Crisis." J. E. Wallace.